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TREASURY REPORT SHOWS \$309,657,460 NATION'S SURPLUS

Public Debt Reduced to \$22,082,209,000 — Prosperity to Continue, Mr. Mellon Believes

Remarkable Recovery for Country, He Says in Survey—Reiterates Tax Reduction

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Announcing that the Nation's finances are in the most gratifying condition since the World War, Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report submitted to Congress today, reviewed the trend of business during the past two years to the present general prosperity, and forecast that the factors, which have been most influential in the revival that has taken place undoubtedly would remain effective in 1924.

Money rates being an underlying factor in determining economic conditions, business interests should be particularly interested in observing that the Secretary of the Treasury, with his sources for information world-wide declared: "In view of the great expansion of business, which has occurred in the past year, the expansion of credit has been small, and at this time there is no question as to credit being in ample supply to meet the needs of business."

Rail Situation Vital
In looking to 1924, Mr. Mellon said it may be that the country will not build as many dwelling houses or freight cars as in 1923, but there is reason to believe that much construction work is under consideration and with stable conditions will go forward. "The attitude and circumstances of the railroads will be an important factor in the situation," said Mr. Mellon.

Mr. Mellon characterized the business depression of 1921 as one of the most severe this country has ever experienced. "Out of these conditions," he said, "this country in the last two years had made a remarkable recovery, and one which should inspire confidence in the future." He continued:

It has been made evident that with fairly balanced relations between our own industries, this country may enjoy a good degree of prosperity, even when very unfavorable conditions prevail abroad. Never before has such a rapid recovery been made from a major crisis. It is true that the recovery has not been uniform in all the industries, and that the ideal equality of purchasing power, which is the condition of full prosperity, has not yet been attained.

All signs are to show that agriculture is regaining its position. The surplus of the leading crops this year is comparatively small, and with further readjustments together with the steady growth of population, which has added about 13,000,000 to our numbers since the war began, it may be considered that the agriculture will soon secure that fair share of the general prosperity which all desire it to have.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable outlook at the beginning of the fiscal year 1923, Mr. Mellon reported that the Treasury was able to balance the budget and close the year with a surplus of \$309,657,460. As a result of retirements made, the gross public debt was \$22,349,707,000 on June 30, 1923, as compared with \$24,299,321,000 on June 30, 1922. On Oct. 31, 1923, the debt had been further reduced to \$22,082,209,000.

Record Customs Receipts
Customs receipts for the fiscal year 1923 were \$562,189,039, being the largest amount ever collected during one year, notwithstanding what is considered the highest tariff in the history of the country. Imports during the fiscal year 1923 were valued at \$3,781,259,144, an increase of \$1,173,260,136 over the preceding year; exports were valued at \$3,957,077,533, an increase of \$155,846,356 over the fiscal year 1922. The balance of trade in favor of the United States was reduced from \$1,163,172,589 in 1922, to \$175,818,789 in 1923.

Touching upon prohibition and narcotic drug enforcement, the report said that special attention had been given by the Federal Government to establishing closer co-operation with the state authorities in enforcing the prohibition laws as contemplated in the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

As a result of the concentration of whisky held in bond from 296 warehouses (Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Congressional Mill Gets 3557 Bills

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A TOTAL of 3557 bills and resolutions were introduced in Congress this week, during only two days of which the House was officially in session. Members of the House contributed the major portion, introducing 2807, of which 1974 were private bills and 133 were resolutions.

CZECHO-POLISE CASE SETTLED BY COURT

Ambassadors' Decision Upheld—Jaworzyna Commanding Plains Belongs to Czechoslovakia

By Special Cable
THE HAGUE, Dec. 7.—The World Court gave today advisory opinions on the Jaworzyna delimitation question between Poland and Czechoslovakia, by which neither party sees its contentions fully approved. The opinions are very lengthy, containing 57 folios pages with seven annexes, while no dissenting opinion of judges is given. Basing its opinion upon very complete juridical reasoning in which the various arguments advanced on both sides were taken into account, the Court arrived at the conclusion that the frontier described by the decision of the Ambassadors' Conference on July 28, 1920, was definite, but that the same reasons which lead to this conclusion prove the decision must be applied in its entirety, including therefore those of its provisions relating to the possibility of



Map Shows the Frontier Line Between Poland and Czechoslovakia. With the Position of the Village Which Has a Considerable Strategic Importance Shown, and Which Has Been Declared to Belong to the Latter Country.

introducing into the line described in the decision, modifications to be proposed by the delimitation commission, and taking into account the local conditions in the neighborhood of the frontier. Furthermore the Court arrived at the conclusion that in the zones of the Spitza, Orawa and Teschen, the frontier must be regarded as definitely fixed, "independently of the conclusion arrived at by the Court as regards the Spitza zone." The Court's opinion will be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations, Paris, at its session on Dec. 10.

By Special Cable
PRAGUE, Dec. 7.—The news has been received here from The Hague that Jaworzyna is to remain Czech. The local importance of this frontier village of 1100 inhabitants is almost entirely strategic. The heights above Jaworzyna command a pass leading from the Polish plains to the main line of the Czech railway. Had the decision gone against Czechoslovakia it would have meant endless hours of parliamentary struggle to accept the situation, with the likelihood of its rejection and the possible downfall of Dr. Benes, according to reliable information, since the Czech Parliament has already accepted the Ambassador's delimitation of the frontier line.

The authorities here, however, declare that the true importance of the Jaworzyna settlement goes further than the two interested countries. The belief here is that had the Court decided against the Ambassadors it would have meant the instant weakening and possible disappearance of its power.

MONTREAL WANTS STRACUSE
NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A move to transfer the Stracuse club of the International Baseball League to Montreal, which formerly held a league franchise, probably will be made at the annual meeting of the league in Chicago next Monday.

World News in Brief
London.—The International Combustion Engineering Corporation and Vickers, Ltd., have organized a corporation to be known as Vickers, Ltd., and International Combustion Engineering Corporation, capitalized at £2,500,000 for the manufacture of power plant equipment in England.

Chicago.—Winter building throughout the United States will be of a larger volume this year than ever before, official November-building reports received from 250 major cities by S. W. Straus and Company indicate.

Washington.—Inventors had a banner year in the 12 months ending June 30, 1923. The Commissioner of Patents says applications for patents averaged 9000 a month and the Government collected \$3,926,486.35 in fees, the largest amount in history.

Norfolk, Va.—The longest American flight, and the second longest in the history of aviation, was completed, according to officials of the Hanger One Naval Air Station, with the arrival of two Marine Corps planes at Haiti.

New York.—Production of 4,000,000 automobiles in the United States this year—a gain of 50 per cent over the 1922 record—is indicated by the directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

Philadelphia.—The University of Pennsylvania has received from the executors of the Henry C. Lea estate a bequest of what the world of scholars considers the finest private library of medieval history in existence, with funds amounting to nearly \$100,000.

New York.—Prof. John C. Van Dyke of Rutgers College, art critic and Rembrandt authority, was elected at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, at the recent meeting, to the chair formerly occupied by Elihu Vedder, the painter.

British Political Leaders Elected to Parliament



J. Ramsay MacDonald

ART IS PRESENTED AS USEFUL STUDY

Dr. Payson Smith and Other Educationists Speak at Teachers' Conference

Art was taken out of the glass case to which most persons have assigned it and presented as a useful, necessary, and natural mode of expressing ideas, or as a language with which each child in Massachusetts should be familiar, at the first annual conference of art teachers and supervisors of Massachusetts, held today at the Massachusetts Normal Art School.

Called by Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for the State, for the purpose of definitely organizing and standardizing the teaching of art in the public schools of the State according to the best modern ideas, Dr. Smith, in opening the conference, stated its object and said that it was the aim to instruct the child according to his ability. By this means the child would be given additional means of self-expression. Individual talent would be discovered and developed, classical and industrial art would be benefited, and art appreciation or the enjoyment of art would be increased.

Walter Sargent, professor of art education at the University of Chicago, was the chief speaker, giving an address at both the morning and afternoon sessions. These were followed by brief discussions which in turn were followed by section meetings for the discussion of special phases of art teaching in the schools.

Speaking on creative work in drawing, Professor Sargent, who himself was at one time a pupil at the Normal Art School, and later state director, said, in part:

Creating a Motive
A decided and curious difference is evident between the drawings of little children, up to about 7 years of age, and the drawings of older children. The drawings of little children are confident, dramatic, and full of expression. At the age of 7 or 8 this creative and highly expressive type of drawing usually ceases.

The reason appears to be that at first children are not disturbed by their crude drawings do not look like the actual objects. As they grow older and perception develops, they see how inadequate their drawings are. They are discouraged because skill in drawing has not kept pace with ability to see.

We try to remedy this by teaching them how to make their drawings look like the objects, but the motive, namely, a desire on their part to express something by drawing, has gone. The practical remedy appears to consist in reinforcing this teaching by restoring the essential motive: an interest in telling something.

The Art Specialist
Professor Sargent spoke also on the significance of the art specialist, saying, in part:

Art is now recognized as a positive, definite force in modern life. It directly affects industrial development, social conditions, and individual experiences. The art specialist is now one who knows not only his subject, but where it touches common human experiences, the ways in which it affects habits of thought and modern tastes, preferences, and ways of seeing. He knows something of the school as a social institution, and the contribution which art can make to the purposes of that institution. He determines his aims by examining the needs of the ordinary experiences of living, and tests them by actual results. He tries to find out whether the art work is actually quickening observation and developing appreciation of what is artistically excellent.

The State's policy in art education, as outlined by Royal B. Farnum, state director of art education, is based on three things, he said. First, emphasis on drawing as a means of expression, with less theory and more practice; second, designs as a means of training in appreciation and as a natural outlet, but not allowing the fundamentals of art to be smothered by application; third, construction, with emphasis on fine craftsmanship.

Mr. Farnum advocated the organization of teachers of art in the Commonwealth as a means of promoting art interests and putting state policies into effect. The Massachusetts Normal Art School was the pioneer in art education in Massachusetts, he pointed out. From the alumni association organized by its first class a state art organization had been formed, later becoming the Eastern Art Teachers' Association and now, combined with the Eastern Manual Training Teachers' Association had become the Eastern

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

LAW ENFORCEMENT IS DEMAND OF OHIO

Gov. Donahey Urges Jail for Drunken Motorists and Use of Padlock Law

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 7 (AP).—Speaking before the Ohio Law Enforcement Conference, which he was asked to call by President Coolidge, Gov. A. V. Donahey today declares in favor of a strict enforcement of the prohibition law and all other laws, saying: "I consider honest enforcement of law the greatest problem confronting the American people today."

The Governor declared that while the people want "vigorous enforcement of our prohibition laws, we also want sanity and decency in its enforcement. Commercialization of this law or the use of it as a tool to work out personal spite through unlawful or unreasonable search or seizure, or the imposition of extortionate fines for minor offenses, must not be permitted."

"The people of Ohio," continued the Governor, "do not expect their public servants to dodge their responsibility, neither do public officials expect the people to dodge their responsibilities. Both have responsibilities, and law is best enforced when citizens and their officials work in harmony."

Pointing out that in Ohio numerous prohibition officials have been as

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

MEXICO WILL BE PACIFIED, WARNS PRESIDENT, PLEDGING IRON HAND

Don Alvaro Obregon Returns to Capital Ready to Stamp Out de la Huerta-Sanchez Uprising

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 7 (AP).—The country will be pacified; the rebellion will be put down, with an iron hand," said President Alvaro Obregon upon arriving here last evening from Celaya. This was the only comment the President made on the reports that Gen. Guadalupe Sanchez and Adolfo de la Huerta had undertaken a movement against his Government.

Like President Obregon, General Francisco Serrano, the Secretary of War, expressed the opinion that the revolt would soon be put down.

"The Sanchez rebellion," he said, "is not a transcendental problem, because it does not include elements in other regions of the country. I am sure the rebellion will soon be stamped out."

General Serrano declared that General Sanchez commanded 11 battalions, of which three remained loyal.

Enrique Colunga, the Secretary of the Interior, also was of the opinion that General Sanchez was virtually alone in his movement. "Sanchez," he said, "is the only one who has opened the revolt against the Government. He claims he has thousands of men and machine guns, which he has not."

Prompt Action
The federal officials acted promptly last evening upon receipt of advices that the movement was spreading. Three columns of federal troops under Gen. Joaquin Amaro were ordered from Tampico to meet General Sanchez, while other Government forces were instructed to converge at Esperanza in order to assist in attacking General Sanchez. Other troops were concentrated in the state of Tlaxcala under command of General Fausto Topete.

Official quarters deny that there has been an outbreak in the State of Oaxaca. They also profess to have received no word of revolts in Michoacan, Chihuahua or San Luis Potosi.

A popular demonstration against the hostilities in various parts of the Republic is scheduled for today.

Message to President
A meeting was held, Dec. 5, in Vera Cruz in the home of General Sanchez, chief of military operations, and was attended by Hiram Toledo, commandant of the gulf fleet; Alfonso Calcanoe, chief of marines; and General Najera, Loyd, Lagunes, Reyes, Villanueva, de la Huerta, and Pedro Gonzalez. At its conclusion the following message was sent to President Obregon:

In defense of the institutions of the Republic and to contribute with our military honor to the conserva-

CONSERVATIVES LOSE HEAVILY IN BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION; LABOR PARTY HAS NOTABLE GAIN

Result Indicates Another General Election Soon Unless Some Sort of Coalition Is Formed—Liberals Also Win in Conservative Country Districts

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP).—The Conservative majority over all the other parties in the House of Commons was definitely wiped out at yesterday's general election. The Conservatives will have a plurality over any other party in the House, but will lack a majority over all the other parties. Therefore the Baldwin Government stands practically defeated, because it would be impossible in the face of the combined opposition.

The result thus far indicated means another general election shortly, unless there is some sort of a coalition, which is considered highly improbable.

The feature of today's returns was the unexpected gain made by the Labor Party and the Liberals in the country districts, which are generally Conservative.

The total vote recorded up to 5:30 o'clock this afternoon for the various candidates by parties was:

Party	Votes
Conservative	4,709,770
Labour	3,553,409
Liberals	3,554,470
Other parties	104,802

Stanley Baldwin Returned
The Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, was re-elected. His constituency, the Bewdley district of Worcestershire, gave him a majority of 6369 over Sardin Hancock, Liberal, this being an increase of 926 over last year's majority.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, Labor Party leader, retained his seat for Aberavon, Glamorgan, Wales, with a plurality of 3512. He received 17,439 votes, as against 13,927 for S. H. Byass, Conservative.

The former Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, was re-elected from the Carnarvon district of Wales over Austin Jones, Conservative. Mr. Lloyd George polled 12,499 against 7323 for Mr. Jones.

Mrs. Margaret Wintringham, Liberal, was re-elected from the Louth division of Lincolnshire.

The Duchess of Athol, Conservative, was returned for the Kilmross and Western division of Perth and Kinross over L. A. Molend, Liberal.

Miss Bondfield Elected
Miss Margaret Bondfield, Labor, the third woman and the second woman Laborite to be elected to Parliament, was returned for Northampton. She polled 15,556 votes, J. V. Collier, Conservative, 11,520, and C. A. McCurdy, Liberal, 11,341.

Sir Robert Sanders, the Minister of Agriculture, was defeated in the Bridgewater Division of Somerset by W. E. Morse, Liberal. Sir Robert was the Minister who advocated a subsidy to the farmers in connection with protection, and this point was largely emphasized by the Conservatives in the campaign.

Another woman elected makes the fourth woman member of Parliament. She is Lady Terrington, Liberal, who was successful in her contest for the seat for the Wycombe division of Buckinghamshire.

The returns show six other women rejected by the electors—two at Birmingham and one each at Farnham in Surrey, Glamorgan in Wales, Cambridge, and West Dorset.

Among the cabinet ministers and undersecretaries who were successful in their contests, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Postmaster-General, retained his seat for the Colchester division of Essex; Lieutenant-Colonel Amery, First Lord of the Admiralty, for the Sparbrook division of Birmingham; Rupert Gwynne, Financial Secretary for the War Office, for the Eastbourne division of Sussex; Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the Stafford division of Staffordshire, and Viscount Wolmer, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, for the Aldershot division of Hampshire.

Robert Smillie Retains Seat
Robert Smillie, the miners' member, retained his seat for Morpeth, but (Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

ABUSES OF TAX EXEMPTION LAW ARE CITED BY STATE OFFICIALS

Maine Assessor Tells of \$12,000,000 in Property, Including Theater, Held by Roman Catholic Church

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 7 (Special).—Evils and abuse of certain tax exemption laws in Maine and New Hampshire were attacked at today's session of the New England States tax officials' conference at the state capitol building, by the tax commissioners of these respective states.

Clement S. Stetson, chairman of the State Board of Assessors of Maine, cited the town of Fairfield, in that State, as an outstanding example of the growing menace of the wholesale exemption of certain institutions. He said that property had been bought up by a certain institution in that town until it owned so much of the valuable real estate in town that the assessors were hard pressed to make an equitable distribution of the burden among the remaining property owners.

This exemption system, he said, among educational, fraternal and religious bodies owning valuable property, has kept on increasing with alarming rapidity, and he declared that, in many instances, they were not entitled under the law to exemption but that the local assessors had not the courage to tax them for fear of a law suit or incurring their enmity.

Mr. Stetson declared there was one

Roman Catholic Church in Portland that had acquired more than \$12,000,000 worth of property, including a theater, which was free from taxation, although the theater at least, was used in increasing the revenue of the church. He also cited instances in Augusta where religious or fraternal bodies had acquired private residences from which they ostensibly obtained revenue, but which had been exempted.

Mr. Stetson said that the last session of the Legislature had appointed a commission to make a state-wide survey of the tax exemption situation in the State but had only appropriated \$3000 for the expenses of the commission which he said was entirely inadequate. He said the passage of a tax exempt law fostered by a Bangor editor, exempting cattle, had taken \$1,800,000 from the tax list of the State. There were less cattle in the State now than when the law was passed, though the purpose of the law, he said, was to increase this number.

The bill passed by the 1919 Legislature, he said, exempting soldiers who owned taxable property up to \$5000 was being abused in that prop-

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ABUSES OF TAX EXEMPTION LAW ARE CITED BY STATE OFFICIALS

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erty owners who had relatives entitled to exemption by one subterfuge or another, put the title to the property in their name.

In 1921, Mr. Stetson said, there was over \$4,000,000 worth of property exempt under this law. He also cited the exemption from tax of all stock in manufacturing firms in the State.

Fletcher Hale, secretary of the State Tax Commission of New Hampshire, said that one-seventh of all taxable property in New Hampshire was exempt in one form or another. The principal evil, he said, was the law permitting the exemption of manufacturing plants for a period of 10 years. Many times, he said, this exemption is renewed for a period of another 10 years, which was clearly against the law. Fred B. Thomas, commissioner for Vermont, said it was the exemptions that made Vermont's tax rate higher than in many other states.

Incorporated Business Tax

The operation of Connecticut's unincorporated business tax, as explained by Commissioner Blodgett in the closing hours of yesterday's session, aroused a large amount of interest among the officials and numerous questions were asked. The feasibility of applying this tax to corporations was suggested, and Commissioner Blodgett said he believed it could be done and with much less overhead expense to the State.

The measure was designed, said Commissioner Blodgett, to bring unincorporated business on a more equal footing with corporation in the matter of taxation, and the tax was

put on gross income because many merchants kept no books from which net income could be determined. The average cost of imposing the tax, \$3 cents, and the average return, \$16. There are 28,918 such taxpayers in the State. He continued:

I am realizing more and more that a tax law is so scientific that the taxpayer should compute the approximate amount of tax he owes the State. The unincorporated tax law does this. It has never resulted in a case in court, it has been approved by the United States Supreme Court, and it is paid without protest. It has never driven a merchant out of business because it is so low.

The only trouble found with the tax is with farmers, who buy raw materials such as milk, and sell cheese. The law is not aimed at the man who raises his own produce, nor does it affect the stock broker. It has resulted in broadening the basis of taxation.

Clement S. Stetson of Maine, chairman of the state Board of Assessors, said that the outstanding feature of proposed tax legislation in his State was a bill to tax intangible property at a lower rate than tangible property.

Joseph S. Matthews of New Hampshire, Assistant Attorney-General, characterized the income tax law passed by the last session of the Legislature in his home State, as being "most peculiar," and that the amount that will be derived from it cannot be determined until next year.

Fred B. Thomas of Vermont, state tax commissioner, said that the only recent legislation in his State was a gasoline tax and a change in the basis of the automobile tax. This latter form of revenue is now based upon the weight of the automobile rather than upon the power of the motor, as formerly. Vermont is now laboring under the general property tax and has no method of equalization of taxes," he said.

Zenas W. Bliss of Rhode Island, chairman of the board of tax commissioners, said that he was becoming more and more convinced that wide discretionary powers must be granted to the tax commissioners. The problem is so complex now that no hard and fast rule can be laid down. Rhode Island has done this and has made all agreements reached subject to the approval of the Attorney-General.

ART IS PRESENTED AS USEFUL STUDY

(Continued from Page 1)

ern Arts Association. Steps to form such an organization will probably be taken before the conference adjourns.

C. Edward Newell, director of art in the Springfield schools, conducted a section meeting of teachers and supervisors in junior high schools, presenting his topic through various kinds of drawings and handwork done by pupils under his direction. Theodore M. Dillaway, director of manual arts, Boston, talked on teachers' needs and class needs. Miss Clara M. Gale, supervisor of art in Somerville, led a discussion on drawing for the grades, and Miss Ruth Kneass, supervisor of art in Milton, led a discussion of design for junior high schools. At

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES Tomorrow

WNAC (Boston)—11:55, weather. 1 to 2, concert. 4 to 5, broadcast from Boston Radio Exposition. 8:30 to 9:30, orchestra. WOF (Boston)—6:45, code practice. 7:05, police reports. 7:30, weather. 7:55, farm markets. 8:30, talk in news on New England business problems. 8:45, marimba concert. WBZ (Springfield)—11:55, weather and markets. 7:30, concert. 7:55, "Tales for the Kiddies." 8:30, concert. 9, story for grown-ups. WGY (Schenectady)—12:30, markets. 8:30, orchestra. WJZ (New York)—2 to 4, concert. 4, orchestra. 5:30, markets. 7, "Uncle Wiggly Stories." 7:30, orchestra. 7:45, radio talk, "Giving Horsepower to the Voice." 8:15, concert. WOR (Newark)—8 to 11, songs and orchestra. KDKA (Pittsburgh)—9:45, livestock market. 12, markets. 12:10, weather and music. 1:30, orchestra. 6:15, dinner concert. 7:30, "Bringing the World to America." 7:45, children's period. 8, "Birds." 8:30, hand concert. 8:55, weather. WRC (Washington)—2, fashion talk. 3:10, songs. 3:30, farm and home reports. 3:45, current events. 4:10, travel talk by National Geographic Society. 5, children's hour.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES Sunday

WNAC (Boston)—Church services, 10:45, 8, and 8:45. 8:30, musical. WGI (Boston)—4, "Adventure Hour"; baritone selections; "The Grand Canon of Arizona"; music. 8:30, "World Unity"; religious drama. WBZ (Springfield)—10:45, church service. 6:45, Veterans on Springfield musical chimes. 8:30, church service. WGY (Schenectady)—10:30, church service. 8:30, symphony concert. 7:30, church service. WEAT (New York)—2:45 to 3:45, church service. 3:45 to 4:30, Sunday men's Y. M. C. A. conference. 7, anniversary description of General Allenby's capture of Jerusalem. 7:30 to 9, concert. 9 to 10, organ recital. WJZ (New York)—11, church service. 7, "Bubble Bath Stories." 8, "The Annals of Talk for Business Men." 8:15, concert.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 10:45 p. m.; Saturday 11:05 a. m. Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

Art Exhibitions

Arts and Crafts—Work of the Jewelers' Guild.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Etchings by Charles Emile Heil; block prints by Harold Haven Brown; original illustrations.

Casson Galleries—Water colors by Harry Sutton Jr.; paintings by Anna Fisher. Copley Gallery—Water colors by Charles Curtis Allen.

Children's Art Center—Fall exhibition. Doll & Richards—Etchings by S. S. Gallagher; water colors by J. Olaf Olson. Walter E. Webster and Romilly Fedden. Goodspeed's—Etchings and Lithographs of Ships by George C. Wales.

Grace Horne Gallery—Paintings by Ross Moffatt.

Guild of Boston Artists—Sculpture by Richard H. Recca; water colors by "Frank W. Benson." Paintings by Massachusetts Historical Society—Portraits in metal by Theodore Spicer-Simson. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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CONSERVATIVES LOSE HEAVILY IN BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION; LABOR PARTY HAS NOTABLE GAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

Geoffrey Shakespeare, once Mr. Lloyd George's secretary, was defeated by a Laborite at Northampton. The Home Secretary, W. C. Bridgeman, was successful in the Oswestry division of Shropshire.

It was rumored today that Winston Churchill, defeated in yesterday's polling in West Leicester, would be asked to contest the seat for West Derbyshire, whose member has just passed away, against the Marquess of Hartington.

The Countess of Warwick was badly defeated for Parliament in the Warwick and Leamington division of Warwick, where she had made a picturesque campaign as the Labor Party candidate. The Countess was at the bottom of the poll, with 4015 votes only, against the successful candidate, Capt. A. Eden, Conservative, with 16,337, and George Nicholls, Liberal, with 11,134.

Mrs. Margaret Phillips, Conservative, retained her seat for the Berwick-on-Tweed division of Berwick-on-Tweed, but by a smaller majority than at the last election.

Ronald McNeill, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, retained his seat for Canterbury. Sir Robert Horne, Conservative, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, was successful in Glasgow, while H. Mond, son of Sir Alfred Mond, former Minister of Health in the Lloyd George Cabinet, gained a seat for the Liberals at the Isle of Ely.

Prominent Liberal Losses

John T. W. Newbold, the Communist member of the last Parliament, suffered defeat in the Motherwell division of Lanarkshire, at the hands of H. Ferguson, Conservative.

One of the prominent Liberals, Sir Donald Maclean, lost in the Kilmarlock division of Argy and Bute, Scotland, to E. Glynn, Labor. Will Thorne and John J. Jones retained Plaistow and Silverthorn, respectively, for the Labor Party, while Frank Hodges, Miners' leader, gained a Liberal seat at Lichfield, Staffordshire.

The first returns received from the English counties, which generally are Conservative, increased the Liberals' hopes, as they reported a Liberal gain in the Basildon division of Hampshire over the Conservatives, who had held the seat. Lieutenant-Commander R. T. H. Fletcher, Liberal, defeated Sir Arthur Holbrook, Conservative, by a majority of 348.

Austen Chamberlain, Conservative, was re-elected in the West division of Birmingham, receiving 13,940 votes, with F. Smith, Labor, receiving 9982.

Neville Chamberlain, Conservative, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was elected in the Ladywood division of Birmingham, with 12,884 votes against 11,330 votes for Dr. R. Dunstan, Labor. Among the successful Labor candidates were Dan Irving, a veteran Socialist, and Ben Tillett of the Transport and General Workers Union.

Unionists Win One Seat Out of 13 for Manchester and Salford

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The election results must not be prejudged. The majority of the polls have yet to be declared, and those remaining are largely in the counties where the Conservatives are usually stronger than in the boroughs, which have gone so strongly against them. Taking all this into account, however, Stanley Baldwin and his protectionist policy have undoubtedly received the most severe setback. Not only have a number of seats been lost, as expected, to the Liberals, especially in the industrial north, but also, as was not expected, to the Labor Party, whose own anticipation has been so far more than justified, especially in the south. There will in the new Parliament be now only one Unionist instead of, as before, nine out of 13 members representing Manchester and Salford. The Conservatives also suffered a severe loss in the defeat of Sir Montague Berlow, Minister of Labor, Sir Reginald Hall, the Unionists' chief agent, and Major Boyd-Carpenter, the admiralty parliamentary secretary. Their opponents also have lost prominent members in the defeat of Winston Churchill, Sir Alfred Mond and Sir Arthur Marshall, among the Liberals, and Arthur Henderson, who was chief organizer of the Labor Party.

Viscountess Astor has maintained her record by again winning the Sutton division of Plymouth for the Conservatives, though with a reduced majority. She had the unusual experience of voting twice for herself, first on her own residential qualification in her constituency and afterward at the other end of the division, where she held a proxy for an absentee voter who is with the special naval squadron abroad.

Miss Susan Lawrence has had a notable victory at East Ham and thus becomes the first woman Labor member to enter the British Parliament. Other women candidates have not fared so well. Those whose defeat is so far reported, however, all did credit to their retention. Miss E. Pilkington put up a splendid fight for the Conservatives at St. Helens, where

she polled 16,000 votes in the strongly held Labor constituency she was endeavoring to capture.

Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon at Hastings, Mrs. Corbett Ashby at Richmond, Surrey, and Mrs. Ada Moody at Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, where they stood in the Liberal interest, all polled heavily, though without success. The same applies to Miss M. Hallister at Bourne, Cambridgeshire, and Miss J. Stephens at Portsmouth, South, and Mrs. Mary Hamilton at Chatham, Rochester, who carried the Labor colors with much spirit in constituencies where there was never any prospect of victory, also to Dame Gwynne Vaughan, who fought an uphill fight for the Conservatives at Camberwell, North, and Mrs. Oliver Strachey, who stood for the Independents at Brentford.

Despite the dense yellow fog here last night vast numbers of people remained in the streets and squares until the small hours of the morning to witness the election results flashed upon lighted screens. Excitement prevailed from the first as the initial count showed a defeat for the Government in a constituency where it thought itself secure. This grew as the Labor and Liberal successes followed one another in succession, the Government's majority continually falling until, when the last screen was closed, it had almost disappeared.

Good temper and order prevailed throughout.

German Comment on Elections

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Considerable interest is being shown by the press and public here in the British elections. The Borsen Courier summarizes the German viewpoint as follows: If Stanley Baldwin is returned he will meet with such strong opposition that he will be compelled to determine his policy more independent of France. On the other hand, his return promises the continuance of the Entente which is favorable to Germany.

Mr. Churchill Defeated

LEICESTER, Dec. 7.—Cries of "Are we downhearted?" greeted Winston Churchill, who was defeated, when he arrived at the Liberal Club after the announcement of the election returns. Mr. Churchill in a speech declared: "As for myself I fought a fair fight for free trade. I have done my best; I have done my duty. I will never associate myself with a violent movement of the Left or with extreme reaction on the Right."

Lady Astor Triumphs

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Dec. 7.—The Hon. Phyllis and Francis, Lady Astor's children, said "thank you very much" to a delighted crowd of their mother's adherents after the declaration of the poll showing her to have been returned to Parliament. William Waldorf Astor had rushed back to Eton, however, without waiting for the actual figures, as he "just knew" mother had won.

"Free Trade Is Safe"

GLASGOW, Scotland, Dec. 7.—Herbert Asquith, former Liberal Premier, who was returned to Parliament by Paisley constituents yesterday, left for London this morning. "Free trade is safe," he said, when informed of the progress of the poll.

FRANCE OPPOSES LOAN TO GERMANY

(Continued from Page 1)

ence to the fate of their own compatriots, it is not for the Allies to sacrifice their credits on Germany on behalf of American or British lenders, who must find their own security elsewhere than in a guarantee of the Allies. Reparations will rank third in the present proposals are accepted. There would first be priority for those American and other credits. There would then be the claim for occupation costs.

Awaiting Letter From Germany
The French, and it is believed the Belgians, are resolutely opposed to any claim having precedence over reparations. Col. James A. Logan, the American observer, has had a number of private conversations with

members of the Reparations Commission, but officially the question of feeding Germany has not been discussed. Germany, which it has been stated, had the intention of sending a letter to the Reparations Commission on the subject, has not at the moment of writing done so, though a high authority at the Commission office has informed The Christian Science Monitor representative that it is expected any moment.

There is also some pause in the proceedings relative to the appointment of the two committees of experts. Word from Washington is being awaited. In the meantime, the message of President Coolidge has caused a certain disappointment in its insistence on the country's determination to persist in its aloofness from the European imbroglio and from the League of Nations and the President's opposition to any cancellation of foreign debts. It should be frankly stated, that until a new attitude is taken in regard to foreign debts, a European settlement will be suspended for an indefinite period.

This does not mean that France is begging America to reconsider its decision, but merely that France declines to surrender its credits on Germany while claims are maintained on France. The French comment today is: America, as is natural, intends solely to defend its interests. It disavows, in fact, all other preoccupations. Provided that it recognizes our right to initiate this example, our policy of reparations and security will be accomplished without encountering any American opposition. Such is the general French reply.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IS DEMAND OF OHIO

(Continued from Page 1)

saulted and slain, and the homes of others have been assaulted, the Governor emphatically declared that "every agency of the State will be placed at the command of sheriffs and prosecuting attorneys in order that punishment of these offenders may be swift and certain."

The Governor urged that public officials deal more harshly with intoxicated automobile drivers and pointed out that the padlock law should be applied more frequently. He asked continued vigilance against slot machines, punchboards, baseball pools and other minor forms of gambling. "A man's attitude toward enforcement of existing law is a good barometer of his Americanism," the Chief Executive declared.

Twelve hundred officials from all parts of the State attended the conference.

CITY LIGHT SERVICE EXPLAINED AT TECH

John William Lieb, vice-president of the New York Edison Company, gave the third Aired lecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology this afternoon, on the subject of "The Development of Lighting and Power Service in a Great City." Mr. Lieb is a graduate of Stevens Institute of Technology and one of the pioneer electrical engineers who completed the immense hydro-electric project at Milan, Italy.

Mr. Lieb gave an outline of the engineering involved in supplying New York City with electric lights and power as it is now being done by the Edison Company.

DARTMOUTH TO DEBATE

HANOVER, N.H., Dec. 7 (Special).—Dartmouth's debating team will participate in the opening meeting of the Eastern Intercollegiate League on Saturday, an affirmative representation meeting Cornell in Hanover and a negative group meeting Yale in New Haven. The subject for discussion for the opening debate will be: "Resolved, That the best interests of New England will be served by a unified ownership and operation of the railroads." Prof. J. P. Richardson will preside at the debate in Hanover.

Milk-fed Roasting Chickens.....42c lb.

Large Oysters received fresh every day from Narragansett Bay

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CHILDREN TO HELP HARDING MEMORIAL

Appeal for Contributions Goes to 800,000 Students in State—\$200,000 Is State Quota

Plans for the proper celebration of Harding Memorial Week, which begins next Sunday and continues for seven days, are practically complete. Governor Cox's proclamation, issued yesterday, has given the formal official seal of the state's approval of the memorial week and the various celebrations which are to be held.

An appeal to the 800,000 school children of this State is announced by Louis K. Liggett, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of the Harding Memorial Association. The school children will be asked to contribute anything from 1 cent to \$1 toward the \$200,000 which Massachusetts is to raise for a memorial to former President Harding.

While Massachusetts is raising \$200,000 through the gifts, largely, of the children, other states in the Union are to co-operate in raising sums which, it is expected, will insure a national gift of from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 for the proposed memorial.

The structure to be built by the voluntary gifts of the people of this Nation as a memorial is to be erected in Marion, O., the President's home town. The association also hopes to have enough money to endow a Warren G. Harding chair of diplomacy in connection with some university.

Mr. Liggett said today: "I believe that there is a greater motive behind this move than the mere financing of a memorial. There is here given an opportunity to carry into the classroom of every institution of learning in the United States the story of just what the office of the President of the United States means, something of his duties, his responsibilities, and his work as Chief Executive of this Nation."

The Massachusetts association, Mr. Liggett said, has sent to the officials of universities, colleges, public and private schools a letter asking for contributions.

A pamphlet, entitled "The President—His Duties and Responsibilities," prepared especially for the Harding Memorial Association and its mission, by James A. Moyer, director of University Extension, Massachusetts Department of Education, will be read on Monday morning in every school and institution of learning in Massachusetts and then the contributions will be sought.

To every pupil contributing, a certificate of membership in the Harding Memorial Association will be given. The certificate carries a picture of Mr. Harding and will state that the holder is a donor to the memorial cause. Contributions may be given the school authorities or to William A. Gaston, treasurer of the Massachusetts committee of the Harding Memorial Association, National Shawmut Bank Building, Boston.

WELLESLEY CLUB LUNCHEON

The Wellesley College Club will hold its annual luncheon tomorrow at 1 o'clock at the Hotel Brunswick. The speakers will be two Wellesley faculty members, Miss Alice Walton of the Latin department, whose subject will be her "Egyptian Impressions," and Miss Edith Small of the department of reading and speaking, who will read "The Dover Road," by A. A. Milne.

GRANGERS TO MEET

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 6 (Special).—The Connecticut Pomological Society will hold its thirty-third annual meeting here on Dec. 13 and 14. The annual fruit exhibit will be held simultaneously with the meeting. Liberal prizes have been offered for the best fruit grown in the State. A large and varied display of industrial exhibits will also be a prominent feature.

Two Good Books for Christmas

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Appropriate selections from the Bible

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Artistically printed—highly suitable for gifts and convenient for ready reading.

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ROCKLAND, MASS.

STATE RENT LAW EXTENSION URGED

Study of Substitute Fuels Also Recommended by Mr. Hultman in Report to Legislature

Continuation of the present emergency housing laws and the official study of substitute fuels for anthracite which it is said now costs the people of Massachusetts about \$80,000,000 a year, or twice the cost of eight years ago, are the two outstanding recommendations made by Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Special Commission on the Necessities of Life and Emergency Fuel Administrator, in his annual report to the Legislature which is made public today.

As the commission on the Necessities of Life expires by limitation on May 1, 1924, the chairman recommends to the Legislature that "some state agency with power to summons be designated during the emergency to investigate housing complaints, give information upon housing laws, and act as adjudicator, when possible, of housing difficulties." Mr. Hultman said:

"The emergency housing law expires by limitation on May 1, 1924. Without such a law, a landlord could force a tenant to move in 48 hours by the giving of a 'notice to leave' given to a professional eviction agency. The commission believes that the provisions of this emergency law, which tend to insure equitable treatment for tenants, should be made permanent. The existing housing conditions, however, require a minimum vacate notice of 30 days in all cases except for non-payment of rent. Therefore, the commission recommends that the termination date of this act be extended to May 1, 1925.

The commission adds that the emergency rent law relative to the increase of more than 25 per cent within any one year," expired by limitation on July 1, 1923. He adds:

"There is now no law which restricts or prohibits the raising of rent to any amount the tenant is willing or can be forced to pay. A tenant can, however, refuse to accept a rent raise offer of a landlord that is unjust, unreasonable, or oppressive, as such demand on the part of the landlord is unenforceable under the General Laws. But in such event the landlord can give the tenant a 30-day notice to vacate, thus compelling the tenant to pay the increase or move on comparatively short notice.

The housing shortage is now most acute in the type of property occupied by the family with moderate means. The commission therefore recommends that the courts be directed to grant a tenant not less than two months or more than six months' stay of execution in summary cases, except where the land-

TREASURY REPORT SHOWS \$309,657,460 NATION'S SURPLUS

(Continued from Page 1)

lord can prove that he desires to gain possession of the property if the tenant be in arrears in rent, in case the landlord desires to occupy personally, if demolition or repair of the property is necessary, or that the tenant is of objectionable character.

Of the anthracite situation, he said: "Since 1920 the commission has been trying to persuade consumers of anthracite who could use other fuels to do so. Due to the high price, poor quality, uncertain supply of anthracite, and the activities of the commission, bituminous coal, oil, coke, wood, gas and electricity are being consumed in increasing quantities in place of anthracite. The commission respectfully recommends to the Legislature that a sum of \$10,000 be appropriated for employing the division of industrial co-operation and research of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, or other suitable agency to study and report on the use of bituminous and other forms of fuel."

FARM WOOD LOTS TO BE DEVELOPED

DURHAM, N. H., Dec. 7 (Special).—Problems of the farm wood lot were stressed at the extension conference here yesterday, and increased work along this line will be made possible by a co-operative arrangement made between the University Extension Service, and the State Forestry Department.

The average New Hampshire farm now has 49 per cent of its area in woodland and 24 per cent more in unimproved condition. G. H. Collingwood, extension forester of the United States Department of Agriculture, told the extension agents. This fact makes proper forest methods a matter of extreme importance to the agriculture of the State. In fact, timber products stand second in importance only to hay and forage in the series of farm crops.

J. H. Foster, state forester, and J. C. Kendall, director, expressed hearty appreciation of the co-operative spirit that has existed between both the extension workers and the bluster rust agents during the past year in the tackling of forestry problems; and the new memorandum of understanding has paved the way for closer co-operation along this line than ever.

Under the terms of the memorandum, "educational work in farm wood lot management will be undertaken as joint projects, approved by both the State Forestry Department and the extension service, and carried out in co-operation with the county farm-bureaux under the administration of the extension organization. Among the other speakers were J. M. Corliss and W. F. Hale of the State Forestry Department.

Reduction of Taxes

Mr. Mellon discusses at length the necessity of reducing taxation, reiterating arguments made in his recent letter to William R. Green (R.), Representative from Iowa, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Mellon adds, however, that attention should be given by Congress to reductions in the estate taxes. His reasoning in this connection is:

"Every estate now pays tribute to at least two governmental authorities, the Federal Government and the state of the domicile of the decedent. It often happens that a particular asset is taxed also in one or more other states. The cumulative effect is confiscatory. Such taxes usually have to be paid in cash, and a man's life work in the building up of a business is often lost to his heirs.

It should be remembered also that estate taxes come not out of income, but out of capital. In spending such taxes the Federal Government and the states are living on the country's capital, and by just so much are reducing the country's future earning power. While the states should do their share in the reduction of these taxes, the federal tax is very heavy and could be lightened with benefit to our people."

LARGE SCHOOL BOARD CALLED AN ABSURDITY

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7 (Special).—Prof. Walter Bailou Jacobs, director of the School of Education, Brown University, characterized the size of the Providence school committee, consisting of 30 members as "an absurdity," in an address to the Educational Council of Civic Clubs, which has instituted an investigation of the city's school system.

Professor Jacobs said that it is the unanimous and settled opinion of educational specialists throughout the United States, that the public schools in every community should be run by a small board, which should operate without sub-committees.

Paine's



Paine's Gift Room

Welcomes Christmas Shoppers

With Marvelous Variety of Not-to-be Duplicated Gifts

What to give for Christmas need perplex no one. Paine's representatives answered that question finally and for all in Europe last summer. Their weeks of travel, diligent days of treasure-seeking have culminated in Paine's 1923 Gift Room. Suggestions include:

Green and Black French Marble Vases, bronze mountings, pair.....425.00
French Bronze Vases, replica of museum pieces, pair.....300.00
Unusual Centre Piece, from Austria, 3 pieces in bronze.....250.00
Unusual Bronze from Paris, "Chevalier".....110.00
3 Pc. Blue Porcelain Set from Paris, (Compote and 2 Vases), bronze mounts.....200.00
Decorated Pair Cobalt Blue Vases from Austria, pair.....185.00
Latest model Lalique Glass Piece.....145.00
Cream Porcelain Jars—very unique in style, pair.....95.00
Dresden, 5 light, Candelabra Centre Piece, pair.....185.00
Cobalt Blue, Glass Vase, in bronze holder, for flowers.....40.00

Blue and Amber Glass, etched, brass trimmed, from Austria.....30.00
Decorated, Green Glass Flower Vases, from Venice.....30.00
French Porcelain Table Jardiniere, bronze trimming.....35.00
Amber Glass Bonbon Dishes, brass etched mounting.....25.00
Italian Pottery, in decorated Centre Pieces 12.50 to 50.00
Florentine Marble, Table Centre Piece, with marble figure.....75.00
French Glass Bonbon Dish, in Bronze holder.....25.00
Unique Venice Glass Centre Piece in gold color.....30.00
Handsome Marble Piece, in bronze, original in Museum at Versailles.....475.00
Unusual French Bronze Ink Stands, by famous artists.....175.00

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Great variety of styles and patterns. Values that you will appreciate more when you see these goods. These are typical McPherson values:
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ARROW Shirts, woven Madras and "Finest Grade" Repp.....2.00
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Interesting assortment of Exceptional Selections at unusual prices.

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French Senator Visitor in Boston



Paul Dupuy

"FRANCE IS AGAINST GERMAN BREAK-UP"

Paul Dupuy of French Senate
Voices Opinion to Monitor
Representative

A Franco-German entente is the fundamental desire of the French Government and of the French people, according to Paul Dupuy, member of the French Senate, owner of the Petit Parisien and confidant of Raymond Poincaré, who, in Boston, today, gave out his first extended interview since coming to America. "Nothing could be more disastrous to us," he declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "than the break-up of Germany. Not now, and at no time in the past, have we encouraged the Separatists who seek the dismemberment of the German nation. Dr. Dorn, leader of the Rhineland Separatists, although he received some comfort from among our more aggressive military men, has never even been received by M. Poincaré, and he has rung his door-bell with great persistence. The Government is definitely opposed to such schemes. France would suffer if they succeeded in breaking up Germany."

The problem of France, however, as M. Dupuy pointed it out, is to accomplish the reconstruction of Germany and, at the same time, preserve the Treaty of Versailles, which constitutes the basis of permanent French security. "It is one thing for Germany to admit it owes us \$1000, and say 'We will pay you in five or seven years.' It is quite a different thing for Germany to make that admission and then refuse to pay altogether. In the first case, we are willing to grant the time payment. We might even cut down the total amount of the debt. But, in case of a complete refusal to pay anything, a different course must be adopted. Believing Germany to be guilty of that refusal, we adopted a more drastic course when we went into the Ruhr."

Even the occupancy of the Ruhr, M. Dupuy made plain, is to extend only so long as the Germans persist in that refusal. "In the first place," he said, "we had only intended to send in engineers and technical men. But Germany added passive resistance to her refusal to pay and we were obliged to send troops. Now, since passive resistance has been abandoned, we have begun to withdraw those troops. And when Germany begins, in real earnest, to meet its obligations we will relinquish our hold even further."

Although he agreed that the formation of a Liberal-Labor coalition government in England, which seemed a probability as a result of yesterday's elections, might serve to "create difficulties between France and England," M. Dupuy did not believe they could bring about a serious change in French policy. "The French people," he said, "are behind the present French Government. Even though efforts should be made to create an Anglo-German alliance, I do not believe our policy would be altered. What is needed is a Franco-British-German alliance to restore the whole of Europe."

He was rather solicitous to know what strength Mr. Lloyd George might have in the next Government, and indicated that a return of the little Welshman to power might seriously complicate the European political situation.

As for America, M. Dupuy believes

its attitude to be much the same as that of France. "The American people," he said, "recognize that France must stand by the Treaty of Versailles. It is not a perfect treaty. We were not particularly pleased with it when it was framed. But we have it on our hands, and we intend to keep it or, at least, refuse to surrender it until something at least equally good can be had in exchange. It is our only means for securing justice."

Another point upon which M. Dupuy was very outspoken was the question of the French debt to America. "One of the last things M. Poincaré said to me before I sailed was this: 'You can tell the American people that France intends to pay its debt to the United States—every cent of it.' The reports which have been circulated so widely, that France does not intend to pay, sound to me very much like German propaganda. They are, most certainly, not the truth. The French people are a unit in their determination to pay."

INDEPENDENT SHOE FIRMS GUARANTEED

Haverhill Workers Discriminate
as They Turn Down Association Project

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 7 (Special)—Although locals of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union are voting against acceptance of the agreement submitted by the Shoe Manufacturers' Association, they are reported to be unanimous in agreeing to give independent manufacturers a guarantee against strikes without change of present wages and conditions.

This proposition has been presented at the meetings of the locals simultaneously with the association agreement and is looked upon by the members of the association as an attempt to break up the manufacturers' organization. Only 30 per cent of the manufacturers belong to the association but they represent controlling interest in the industry.

Although guaranteeing these manufacturers that they will be free from strikes, the union proposes to retain its five-day week and its permit system, conditions that the association is fighting.

Under the auspices of the Haverhill Chamber of Commerce, a large number of representative citizens attended a meeting at the Pentucket Club yesterday afternoon and discussed the critical shoe manufacturing situation.

Reports that some of the large shoe concerns are to leave the city, actuated the chamber officials in calling the meeting. Several of the manufacturers have signified their intention to leave the city, and in some instances these manufacturers have already taken steps to leave.

It was decided to arrange a conference of manufacturers, the unions and business men of the city, each by a committee of seven members, for a special effort to find a compromise for the existing situation.

"Main Street" Attends Auction of Library of "Widow" Nolen

Bidders' Idiosyncrasies Punctuate Sale of Books Which Belonged to Beloved Cambridge Tutor

"Main Street" yesterday attended the second day's sale of the library of William Whiting Nolen, the "Widow" Nolen, famous for decades as the genius of a tutoring school in Cambridge. The auction continues through Saturday at the auction rooms of the William McKay Company, 8 Bosworth Street. The "Widow" was for years the bane of professors who fruitlessly resented the accuracy with which he anticipated their examinations and then, summarily prepared his flock for them. He was, on the other hand, the boon of lazy students who tempered their compulsory diligence to his extraordinary affection and respect for the man.

Auction history was not brilliantly written yesterday, but the day was a profitable one from the standpoint of sales. The library is a remarkably comprehensive one, interesting particularly as a literary index to the man whose reputation was world-wide.

A motley collection of individuals crowded the dim back room, with its pillars wrapped in soft old rugs, its stand for displaying separate volumes draped in an ancient strip of gold velvet with the light of a powerful reflector beating upon it, its bookkeeper bending over his books spread on an exquisite, fragile mahogany table. There were not enough catalogues to supply everyone present.

There seemed no disposition on the part of the company to supply more. Curiously enough, those who had catalogues developed a clannish spirit and seemed for some reason unwilling to share them with those who had not. It is difficult to appreciate just how exasperating it can be to attend an auction without a catalogue until one has actually done so—particularly when bids for likely-looking volumes hover around the half-dollar mark.

The library appears to contain everything from rare books on fabled china to bound copies of the Lampton. Every single item seems to be, happily, exactly what someone is diligently hunting for. Sometimes the prices are amusingly low, sometimes they take a spectacular leap just in the nick of time. The total for the day yesterday reached the region of \$2000, with the auctioneer facing the unexpected duty of cautioning restraint from bidders.

Students, obviously from Cambridge and with the Nolen tradition strong upon them, attend the sale in large numbers. They sit obliviously poring over catalogues disorderly with cryptic signs, and when they bid they bark.

A spare man, with a skull cap perched above beetling brows, lurks in a dark corner and covers little slips of paper with files of spidery figures. He looks as if he might bid at any moment. Who knows? A Chinese, proud, soft-voiced, bids shrewdly on volumes concerning painting.

During long hours each day sits a slim young man whose business it is to sell books privately among a clientele which he has achieved with something of a manner. He bids anxiously and with the finesse of a man who cannot be induced to go a literal nickel beyond his standard of judgment. If he is outbid he sniffs, and if he gains a volume a shadow of a smile flickers across his face. Either way, the philosophy is perfect.

Few women, comparatively, attend—a young college girl or two, a woman who writes, the wife of a professor of economics, a vigorous woman with short silver hair whose eyes glitter when her bidding is pushed. Silent business men with stubs of pencils in lean fingers indulge unexpected reading tastes and grin mysteriously to themselves as sales to them are recorded. One or two who do not desire to bid or buy at the time display sufficient patience to record the identity of every buyer and every book, presumably with an eye to certain private forays later.

CONVOCATION WEEK ANNOUNCED
BANGOR, Me., Dec. 7 (Special)—The annual convocation under the auspices of the Bangor Theological Seminary will be held Jan. 28 to Feb. 1. The members include Raymond Robins of Chicago and Dr. Charles Upson Clark of New York City. Congregationalists: Clarence A. Barbour, president of Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary, a Baptist; Dr. Edward T. Sullivan of Newton Center, Mass., an Episcopalian.

ILLEGAL SALES CHARGED
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 7 (Special)—Numerous complaints against druggists, reported to be using redistilled denatured alcohol in order to conceal illegal sales, the total of which would be so large as to excite suspicion if correct reports were filed with the authorities, are being investigated by the state Board of Registration in Pharmacy.

BOY SCOUTS TO MEET
WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 7 (Special)—James West, national scout executive who has served in that capacity since the inauguration of the Boy Scout movement, will be the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Worcester Council, Boy Scouts of America, in Sherer's restaurant, Monday night, Dec. 17.

Board of Directors, held in legal effect two offices, both bearing the same name, but deriving authority from two different sources—the office of trustee-director under Mrs. Eddy's deed of Sept. 1, 1892, and the office of ecclesiastical Director under the by-laws of the church.

"The terms, 'Christian Science Board of Directors,' 'Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist,' or 'Directors,' with whatever other qualifying terms may have been added," counsel added, "came gradually after Dec. 28, 1895, to designate certain persons, originally the four trustees under Mrs. Eddy's deed of Sept. 1, 1892, and after Feb. 7, 1903, those persons and one other, possessing not only the powers and duties conferred by by-laws from time to time adopted, and deriving their authority to act as Directors in respect of said other powers and duties wholly from said by-laws, namely, four persons holding the office of trustee-director under the deed and those four and another holding the office of ecclesiastical director under the by-laws."

"This is expressly found as a fact by the master and supported by subordinate findings. It is not necessary to attempt either to summarize all the findings by which the master reaches this conclusion or to improve upon the reasoning which he applies to the facts. The logic of the situation is too clear."

Corporation Question
"It is not even true that Mrs. Eddy and all persons concerned supposed that the by-law directors and the deed directors were legally one body. For the master finds that only one out of the many conversations by Mrs. Eddy annexed as exhibits in all respects clearly consistent with the idea that the Board of Directors was a corporation, and that on March 19, 1903, she did not believe that the board of five Directors was a corporation, as clearly appears from her letter to Mr. Eddy, where she refers to Mr. Eddy's professional advice as preventing his name from appearing as a member of the Board on their deeds."

"But even supposing that Mrs. Eddy and everybody concerned assumed that, having executed and delivered the trust deed of Sept. 1, 1892, she could increase the numbers, add to the powers and duties, change the tenure of office and alter the method of succession of the grantees mentioned in that deed, yet that would only show that she and all other persons concerned were laboring under a mistake of law. And it is idle to contend that acquiescence by the donor and any number of beneficiaries of a charitable trust who happen to be living during any particular period of time can operate to alter the rule."

(Here Mr. Thompson cited the Dartmouth College case.)

"When all the persons interested in

a private trust are ascertained and in being it is occasionally possible to alter or modify the terms of such a trust; but the only way in which the terms of a charitable trust can be altered is by decree of court, and even then only when the Attorney-General is a party and when the terms of the trust have become impossible of fulfillment."

Mr. Demond brought the arguments to a close with amplification of some of the points made by his colleague, Mr. Thompson, and a further discussion of the points of law involved. The case was then taken under advisement by the court.

DRUGGIST JAILED FOR DRY VIOLATION

J. L. McGown, Brookline, Appeals Sentence, Including Fine—His Clerk Accepts Fine

Sentence of a month in the House of Correction and a \$100 fine against John L. McGown, Brookline druggist, and a \$50 fine against J. W. Dilling, his clerk, were passed this morning by Judge Charles F. Perkins, in the Brookline Municipal Court, following charges by federal agents that liquor has been sold at the drug store at 1621 Beacon Street on various occasions in October. Dilling accepted sentence, but McGown appealed.

The case followed a day after the granting of a temporary injunction against the same premises in the Norfolk County Superior Court, and is unique in Massachusetts, prohibition agents assert, in that the closest cooperation between Brookline police, Harold P. Williams, district attorney of Norfolk County, and national prohibition agents resulted in federal officers bringing the action in a state court.

The temporary injunction granted yesterday as part of "padlock" proceedings against the drugstore forbids the keeping and exposing for sale of intoxicating liquors. At a later hearing, it is said, a move to make the injunction permanent will be brought, which if successful will have the effect of closing the premises for a year.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Winifred Thomas Clarke, Cleveland, O.
Mrs. R. O. Kriebel, Norristown, Pa.
Miss Rene M. Baker, Toledo, O.
Mrs. Kate Freitag, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Rose P. Freitag, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Collar Cases
Reproduction of Old Dutch Silver

Book-ends
Nested Drinking Cups
Desk Sets
Pillows
Door Knockers
Door Stops
Glass Perfume Bottles
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gest that a charge of bias, prejudice, unfairness and partiality against a man with so long and honorable a record for judicial fairness and ability as Judge Dodge, meets at the outset a strong element of antecedent improbability. The defendants are, we think, the first litigants who have appeared before him in 30 years to discover such characteristics as are now alleged.

"In the next place, even a cursory reading of his reports in the Eustace case and in this case disclose such signs of care, study and moderation and caution as are wholly inconsistent with the spirit of bias, prejudice, unfairness and partiality."

"The defendants are shown to have been guilty of both inconsistency and insincerity in asking this motion, for in the motion itself, sworn to by their senior counsel, it is alleged that 'after a draft of his report (in the Eustace case) had been submitted to counsel, these defendants moved the master to set a date for hearings in the case.'"

"In other words, after knowing that he had decided the Dittmore issue against them, they did not then think him too prejudiced to hear the rest of their alleged evidence although their present motion alleges that as a proof of his prejudice."

"It is hardly conceivable that a man of the ability and long judicial experience and sense of fairness of Judge Dodge should commit the crude error of giving to unconfirmed findings of fact in another case the effect of shifting the burden of proof from the plaintiff to the defendants, or of putting upon the defendants the burden of going forward or of influencing him to refuse to hear the evidence of both parties with an open mind."

Statement Interpreted

Mr. Thompson devoted much time to the point made by the defendants that Mr. Dittmore accepted his dismissal from the board with the statement that it would make him a better Christian Scientist. He laid particular emphasis on this, he said, because the appellants had done so.

Mr. Dittmore's acceptance of the situation was in no sense a waiver of his rights, said Mr. Thompson. "What Mr. Dittmore did say was that 'I accept your judgment, which will enable me to do something that will make me a better Christian Scientist.'"

Counsel said that Mr. Dittmore did not then contemplate legal action, but was later forced to it by the "aggressive attitude of the members of the Board." "At no time," said Mr. Thompson, "did Mr. Dittmore waver in his assertion that his legal rights had been violated." Continuing, Mr. Thompson said:

"The master finds that Mr. Dittmore was sincere in his action. There is no denial of this. But it is not mentioned by Mr. Bates."

Mr. Thompson referred to the "element of personal hostility," declaring that the charges against Mr. Dittmore had been "material, in the sense of indicating, even in the most general way, a deviation from duty, none of them, especially those relating to his conduct outside the Board, and to his attitude in the controversy with the Publishing Society Trustees, were sufficiently definite to satisfy the requirements of natural justice."

Master's Finding
The master's finding that the charges as to Mr. Dittmore's conduct outside the Board were "inadequate grounds for any but a purely arbitrary dismissal, plainly means that the charges were intentionally made vague and indefinite, so that Mr. Dittmore would not be able to avail himself by way of defense even of the brief moment allowed him before the vote was passed," said Mr. Thompson.

"The same lack of definiteness characterized the charges as to Mr. Dittmore's conduct within the Board," he continued. "This is obvious upon reading them. Not one of them points to any specific time, place, circumstance, or conduct."

"These two findings cover all the matters enumerated by the master that could possibly have been intended by the language used in these charges. The charge as to Mr. Dittmore's attitude in relation to the controversy with the Publishing Society, stated by the master, is equally insufficient. It is to be observed that no specification is given in charge of what particular conduct or act of Mr. Dittmore tended to produce discord and trouble between the trustees and the board, or to hinder a settlement. Nor is there anything in the master's findings of fact as to what Mr. Dittmore actually did in connection with controversy that is fairly described by the language of the charge. This must mean that the charges were intentionally vague. In other words, the charges were mere general abuse based upon the 'personal hostility' which the master finds was 'entertained toward the plaintiff by other members of the board.'"

Counsel contended that Mr. Dittmore's alleged hindrance to the deliberations of the Board was mainly the result of Mr. Dittmore's protests against methods of procedure at hearings of the Board.

Twofold Authority Alleged
On resumption of arguments this morning Mr. Thompson confined himself principally to a discussion of the plaintiff's proposition that on March 17, 1919, Mr. Dittmore, as a member of The Christian Science

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DR. NANSEN URGES WORLD CONFERENCE

Says Solving of Europe's Problems Depends Upon International Co-operation

"There will be no solution of the problems of the Ruhr and reparations, and no peace in Europe, until force is abandoned and an agreement reached with the consent of all the parties and which all parties genuinely desire to carry out," Dr. Fridtjof Nansen declared at Symphony Hall last night in his address on "The Storm Centers of Europe."

An international conference such as proposed by Secretary Hughes and Lord Curzon, composed of experts instead of politicians, with the United States participating, "is the only way out," he said.

Unless some such steps of international co-operation are substituted quickly for the present policy of force—which has always failed in the past—another world war is sure to result, Dr. Nansen predicted. After summing up the costs of the last war in lives, loss of effort, treasure, intellectual and moral damages, he said:

"We all agree that war is wicked, absurd, horrible. I can't believe the world will be so stupid as to repeat the last experience."

America's generous assistance to the peoples of the Near East and Russia were praised as "unparalleled in the history of humanity and the brightest star in the after-war darkness," and as a positive proof that the spirit of brotherhood is spreading on this side of the world.

Ruhr Question a Menace

Dr. Nansen continued, in part: "The conditions in the Ruhr are certainly a great danger to the future of Europe. It means war in all but the name. The danger to Europe is imminent and the future of the seeds of a future war are inevitably being sown. It is a revival in the public mind of Germany of the spirit of revenge which, in its turn, has revived monarchism and militarism on a large scale in all classes. Moreover, it has caused civil disorders in Germany and will result in the disappearance for many years of the German markets and with them many markets which they influence. The disappearance even for a time of these markets will seriously cripple all trade."

To ward off the dangers which now threaten Europe and the world, some way must be found to solve the problem of German reparations, to satisfy France. The whole Ruhr question is a necessary consequence of the defective provisions in the Treaty of Versailles.

It has been discussed lately whether the occupation of the Ruhr was legal or not. I consider this to be of minor importance. If it is legal, so much the better for the Treaty. I was never an admirer of it.

I regret deeply that this whole affair has overshadowed the real state of things, and brought people to forget that France has suffered. While all condemn the occupation of the Ruhr, and how Germany suffers and is cruelly treated, people, and also Germans themselves, seem to have forgotten the attack on Belgium at the beginning of the war, the devastations in France, the destruction of French and Belgian factories, etc.

But, still more important than the legal rights of France (whatever they may be), still more important than one might think, is the future of Europe, the future of the world. There will be no solution of the problems of the Ruhr and reparations, and no peace in Europe, until force is abandoned and an agreement reached with the consent of all the parties and which all parties genuinely desire to carry out.

World Understanding Needed
But, it is of vital importance to arrive at such an agreement before it is too late. If Germany should split up, what hope is there then? I think in that case the future of Europe is very dark, indeed. There would be no hope. The foundation of the Treaty of Versailles would be gone. Germany, as a whole, could no longer be helped by international co-operation, because we would then have to help each separate part of Germany, and that is hardly possible. An international loan for Germany could not possibly be raised. But how can Germany be saved before this happens and before it is too late?

For my part, I have grave regret that the problems of reparations has not been dealt with through the League of Nations, which is the only existing machinery of co-operation. I am satisfied that in the atmosphere and with the machinery of the League, a settlement might have been arrived at years ago.

League of Nations Successful

The League of Nations has proved that it is a great international machinery for the focusing of world opinion. Its sole force is the moral force of public opinion, its only agent is publicity. I only need point out how effectively this force worked during the whole of the Italian-Greek crises. No better example is needed to prove that public opinion is a real force. It proved itself in this instance a great medium for the settling of political disputes. But its effectiveness has been proven in other fields as well.

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well. I referred before to the settlement of the Austrian question. This settlement is an outstanding credit to the League of Nations. The economic reconstruction of Greece is being carried out through this same medium, and today the financial experts are working on a scheme for the economic and financial reconstruction of Hungary.

In the humanitarian field its efforts have been far-reaching. It has struck a decisive blow against the traffic in opium. In relief work its efforts are too well known to need explanation. I was fortunate in being allowed to take part and to direct a work whereby the League repatriated over 450,000 prisoners of war of 26 different nationalities, who were strung from Siberia throughout the whole length of a Russian Empire gripped by the force of Bolshevism. It aided the refugees which poured into Greece after the Smyrna disaster. It reached out a helping hand to the thousands of Russian refugees scattered through Europe.

The clouds of war threaten, yet no one believes in war today. Manitoba does not fear war from Ontario. Why? Because there exists between them a bond of confidence, of good will, of brotherly love, of co-operation. Why cannot we extend this spirit to cover the whole of this old world?

RADCLIFFE PLANS POLITICS SCHOOL

"Foreign Affairs" to Be Subject of Woman Voters' Institute

By invitation of the Radcliffe Council, the second School of Politics will be held at Radcliffe College by the American citizenship committee of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, Jan. 8, 9, and 10, and at the suggestion of the council, the general subject of the program will be "Foreign Affairs." The theater in Agassiz House will be the place of meeting. Three sessions will be held each day, at 10 a. m., 2 and 8 p. m.

Members of the Harvard University faculty, officers of Radcliffe College and the league committee of which Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, is chairman, and Mrs. Trueworthy White director—are co-operating to prepare a program which offers an unusual opportunity to gain information about questions of foreign relationships and world conditions of vital concern to the Congress now in session and of importance to everyone. The main subject will be taken up under three heads: "The Geographical Basis of International Politics," "The Foreign Relations of the United States," and "International Organization." Lectures, each one given by a specialist, will be followed by discussion periods, and plans are under way for one Round Table group whose members must be elected by organizations invited to participate.

Registrations for the school are now open at the state league's headquarters. Everyone is eligible to attend. Men are invited.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DECLARED OPPOSED TO STORROW PLAN

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 7 (Special)—Clarence E. Carr, New Hampshire committee on the New England railroad investigating committee, declares that New Hampshire will never agree to the plan advocated by the Storrow railroad committee for a consolidation of the New England roads.

"New Hampshire has had one disastrous experience with the New Haven," Mr. Carr says. "We will not be caught again. So far as the Boston & Maine system is concerned, the only solution that protects New England and all parties concerned, is the merging of it (and therefore logically the Maine Central and the Bangor & Aroostook) with the New York Central system into the 'New York and New England railroad.' This solves the northern New England problem."

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No CATALOG
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Theaters in Boston

Duse in "Cosi Sia"

Boston Opera House—F. Ray Comstock and Morris Galt present Eleonora Duse in "Cosi Sia" ("Thy Will Be Done"), a drama in three acts by Count Tommaso Gallarati-Scotti. Afternoon of Dec. 6, 1923. The cast:

The Mother.....Eleonora Duse
Giovanni, the son.....Memo Benassi
Angela.....Lone Morino
Simone, the father.....Leo Orlandini

Mme. Duse seems to epitomize the artistic value of understatement. That comment is not an attempt to epitomize her genius in a sentence. It is merely the outstanding impression of her method left upon one observer who was seeing her yesterday for the first time. Her art seems to transcend method, and it would take an artist of her own stature to account for it. But it can be said that she achieves much of her effect by means of that refusal to exaggerate which is the true naturalism in acting. "She doesn't act," she lives. In the general feeling of those who see her. But how much could the audience yesterday have been affected by seeing incidents of this play in what is called real life?

The play itself did not count largely in the result. It is a simple story of mother love and uncomprehending faith; really "sure-fire stuff" of the theater. One shudders at the thought of seeing a lesser actress portray this mother. Even the wonderful presence and voice of a Bernhardt, although they would rend the auditor, would not stir such depths of sympathy and pity. Certainly, you tell yourself, it can't be Duse's voice that makes her great; it seems of no surpassing resonance or power. Can it be perhaps her hands? Hands often say so much. But no; you may watch her hands never so carefully and fail to detect their secret; for there is nothing so emphasized as the play of John Barrymore's left hand in the second act of "Redemption." Nor in bearing, poise of head, sweep of arm or whole figure, is the clue to be found; nor yet in dramatic pauses—all these are familiar material.

If there is any one tangible thing that may be called characteristic specifically of Duse, it is her smile, the like of which probably never was. With the slightest modifications it expressed yesterday the consecration of the mother making sacrifice; her joy in her recovery; the kindness of simple woman greeting beggars and sharing with them her small store; the rejoicing of the mother who hears the voice of her son, long separated from her; the tenderness of her affection when she sees him; the humility of her love as she pleads with him to give up his gay companions; her joy in the inexpressible joy of her firm belief at the end in his salvation. And always, pure beauty.

In all these incidents, and in every other, was the utmost apparent artlessness. Mme. Duse's acting everywhere presented the simple and natural aspect of her face. Not once was there a note of exaggeration. Four ears were assailed by no shrieks. There was no suggestion of a big scene or a big moment. You were not invited to weep or to admire or to cry. Yet before you realized it you found yourself rejoicing or suffering as this woman before you rejoiced or suffered. Perhaps you never before had felt such desolation as came upon you when the son walked away, leaving before you that bewildered face, those arms outspread and moving, gently, aimlessly, from side to side before they duly fell; or such peace as came into the fluttering voice at the end. Mme. Duse has the naturalism that is the distinction of the Moscow Art Players; and beyond that she has a spiritual quality too profound for analysis.

The supporting cast admirably filled their parts. In particular, Miss Morino never agreed to the plan advocated by the Storrow railroad committee for a consolidation of the New England roads.

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TARIFF IS SEEN AS WORLD ISSUE

Colby Professor Advocates International Board Before School of Politics

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 7 (Special).—An international tariff commission, similar to that which met at Brussels a few years ago to adjust differences over sugar bounties, was advocated by Prof. Curtis H. Morrill, professor of economics at Colby College, in addressing the closing session last night of the school for politics held under the auspices of the State Federation of Democratic Women's Clubs. He indicated that the question of imposing duties would eventually become a great world issue.

"The tariff should no longer be made the football of the two major political parties," asserted Professor Morrill. He insisted that, under the present lax conditions, the tariff was no longer the important factor that it was once in revenue raising, as it produced but 11 per cent of our country's revenue.

Bertrand G. McIntire of Norway,

twice candidate for Governor of Maine, said the idea of "to the victor belong the spoils" should be tempered with a consideration of efficiency, and that patronage should be given to members of the party only when they were equally efficient or more so than the officials of the governing party.

The most efficient kind of party discipline was that by which the party members discipline themselves. "It is better to try to stop the leak in the room than it is to go outside and try to shoot the house down," said Mr. McIntire in reminding the women that they had a remedy in the primaries against undesirable candidates.

Mrs. Henry A. Mann emphasized the need of a year-round campaign. "We found in New York that the men could not keep up the organization during the entire year because they were bread winners, but the women were willing to help keep the fires burning all the year, as they had done in the suffrage campaign," said Mrs. Mann.

Mayor Louis Brann of Lewiston defended the primary. "The primary is all right if people will only come and vote under it," he said. "The difficulty is that only 30 or 40 per cent of the voters come out, and then those who stay at home complain of the results."

POWER PROJECT MAY BE REOPENED

Maine Governor Said to Favor Conference on Kennebec Reservoir Plans

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 7 (Special).—Reports that Governor Percival P. Baxter is seeking to reopen negotiations with those interested in the Kennebec reservoir proposition, with a view to bringing about an agreement which will result in the development of storage facilities, are creating considerable talk.

It is understood the Governor has requested the several power and industrial companies, which constituted the incorporators of the Kennebec Reservoir Company, in the bill which was before the Legislature last winter, to meet him in a conference at Boston for the purpose of talking over the situation.

The first suggestion, it is said, was that the conference take place Nov. 22, but it was found to be impractical, and it was finally agreed to put it off until after Dec. 15, depending upon the convenience of those interested.

The Governor's purpose, it is said, is to have the water power development representatives about him, make proposals, arrive at an agreement, and subsequently present a proposition for settlement of the problem to a special session of the Legislature. Governor Baxter will not confirm or deny the report that he desires to reopen the negotiations.

Asked for an opinion as to the benefits of such a conference, Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Portland said:

"I should be glad to see an early solution of the water storage problem on the Kennebec River, along the lines of the Dead River Reservoir. Chapter Bill, which I believe adequately protected the interests of the State."

In view, however, of the deplorable controversy which marked the close of the last session of the Legislature, I think it would be prudent to be reasonably assured that the legislative viewpoint is taken into account in any action which is now proposed. If constructive results are desired.

The Kennebec reservoir bill was the greatest problem before the last Legislature, and became deadlocked between the Governor and the Legislature.

UNIVERSITY CLUB WILL MEET DEC. 17

Reports of progress of the development of the New University Club of Boston will be given at an intercollegiate men's meeting in the Coppley-Plaza Monday evening, Dec. 17. Songs, instrumental numbers and vaudeville stunts are included in the entertainment program.

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Quality in Men's and Boys' Wear Since 1883

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WOMEN TO INQUIRE STAND ON DRY LAW

Prospective Convention Delegates Will Be Asked to Commit Themselves Definitely

Candidates for elections as delegates to the national Presidential conventions to be held next year are to be asked to declare their stand on the prohibition question, according to action taken by representatives of women's organizations meeting in room 345 Tremont Building, yesterday.

Protest against the display of pocket flasks in store windows was made by agreement to ask the members of their respective organizations to patronize only those stores which do not make such displays. This action is based on the argument that the exhibition of such goods is unpatriotic and encourages lawlessness.

Mrs. William Lowell Putnam, the only person whose candidacy for election as delegate to a coming Presidential election has been announced, is to be sent the first letter of inquiry from the organization which is to be known as the Women's Allied Organization. She is to be asked "whether, in the event you represent Massachusetts at the national convention, you would favor strict prohibition and ever increasing enforcement and would protest and vote against any measures or men who were for nullification, that is, for wine and beer, or for repeal, or for anything that would tend to weaken the cause of prohibition and its enforcement."

In explanation, the letter continues: "We women of Massachusetts who are deeply interested in prohibition feel that it would be a great misfortune for you to be represented at the national Republican and Democratic conventions by women who are wet. We feel that the country as a whole is dry, and that Massachusetts women should not weaken but stiffen enforcement in every way possible."

The letter is signed by the following women: Mrs. George Whiting, legislative

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STATE CENTERS OF POPULATION

Locations for New England Issued by Census Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Centers of population in the New England states, as determined by the fourteenth census, are announced by the Census Bureau, the exact latitude and longitude in each case being given.

The approximate location of the population center of Massachusetts was 0.5 mile south-southwest of Sudbury Post Office, Middlesex County.

Rhode Island's approximate location was 2.3 miles southwest of Providence Post Office, Providence County.

Maine's approximate location was 1.3 miles southwest of Canaan Post Office, Somerset County.

New Hampshire's approximate location was 2.4 miles northeast by north of Canterbury Post Office, Merrimack County, while Vermont's was 2.9 miles south-southwest of Roxbury Post Office, Washington County.

CURTAINMENT ANNOUNCED
WARE, Mass., Dec. 7.—The Otis Company, cotton goods manufacturers, announced today curtailment of operation in its cloth department from five to 4½ days a week. The change is effective tomorrow. Six hundred operatives are affected.

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—you can have great satisfaction in knowing that your evening clothes are absolutely correct, if the label in your Tuxedo reads
"STEIN-BLOCH"
Harris & Frank
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
437-443 Spring—North of Fifth
LOS ANGELES

chairman of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, Inc.; Mrs. Arthur G. Ropes, president of the Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Martha H. Elliott, representing the Massachusetts League of Women Voters; Mrs. William Tilton, editor and leader in various women's organizations; Miss Laura A. Jones of Wellesley; Miss Edith Fabens, prominent Democrat in Essex County; Miss Martha N. Brooks, first woman alderman in Gloucester; Miss Florence Davol, prominent in women's work in Bristol County.

NEW SCALE ARRANGED FOR MOTOR CAR USE ON BUSINESS OF STATE

A new scale for the operation of automobiles on official business by state employees announced today by the Commission on Administration and Finance is expected to save the State \$50,000 a year. The new order went into effect on Dec. 1. State employees, who use state cars on official business or their own cars on the state's service, are allowed, under a revised ruling, 8 cents per mile for the first 2000 miles, 7 cents per mile for the next 2000 miles, and 6 cents per mile for all mileage in excess of 4000 miles. Formerly the rate was 15 cents a mile for heavy cars and 10 cents a mile for Ford.

Last summer the commission cut the allowance to six cents a mile; this caused a protest on the part of state employees with the result that the commission revised

TENDENCY OF STOCKS IS TO MOVE UPWARD

Price Trend Is Somewhat Irregular—Pan-American Issues Are Weak Spots

Stock prices developed considerable irregularity at the opening of today's New York stock market. Operations for the rise were resumed in several sections of the list, Davidson Chemical climbing a point. The market, however, was called upon to absorb a large volume of profit-taking, Pan American B dropping 1 1/2 points.

The general market stiffened in later dealings, the only conspicuous heavy spots being the Pan-American issues, which were sold on reports of political disturbances in Mexico, and Corn Products Du Pont led the advance, gaining 3 points.

Good buying also was noted in the automotive and equipment issues and a few rails, such as Gulf Mobile & Northern common and preferred.

Foreign exchanges slumped sharply on the British election results and then made a partial recovery.

Automotive Issues Active
Speculative operations on the long side of the market during the morning were concentrated on the automotive and equipment issues, several of which touched new 1923 tops. Expectations for some profit-taking in the Erie issues, which have been selling at their highest prices in nearly four years, the railroad shares showed few important changes.

Selling pressure was in evidence against Central Leather preferred. Marine preferred, Famous Players and some of the Mexican oils.

Fisher Body extended its gain to 5 points and Du Pont to 4.

Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent. Profit-taking sales became larger, and some of the low-priced and investment railroads, as well as several industrials, slipped one to two points under yesterday's final figures. The market subsequently showed a tendency to harden when New York Central rose up to 1923, a new high figure for the year, and several of the oil stocks became strong.

Mexican Bonds Weak
Heaviness of Mexican bonds, due to a revolutionary situation in the United States, slowed down the upward movement in other parts of the list in the early bond trading today. The Mexican 5s slumped 4 points at one time but rallied 2 points later. The 4s fell off about two points.

There was some buying of secondary railroad mortgages and a few of the more speculative issues. Some of the utilities also pointed upward. American Government bonds were dull and prices practically unchanged.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC EARNINGS LARGER

Gross in October Near Record—Net 12 Per Cent Better Than Year Ago

Only one other month in Southern Pacific's history, October, three years ago, showed larger gross revenues than last month. In October, 1920, gross was \$29,463,566, the record. In October this year total revenues were \$28,988,393, or only \$475,173 less than the record.

Gross in October increased \$2,755,490, or 10.5 per cent, over the corresponding month last year. In the 10 months ended October, gross was \$238,550,288, an increase of \$22,467,115, or 9.5 per cent, as compared with the first 10 months of 1922. October is usually the best month in the year, and over a period of 10 years averages to show more than 10 per cent of a year's gross.

Net in October was \$8,214,737. That was \$532,982, or 6.8 per cent, better than net in October, 1922. In the 10 months, net was \$46,100,122, an increase of \$7,514,388, or 16.4 per cent, over the corresponding period of 1922. Southern Pacific in the decade ended 1922 averaged \$2.12 per cent of a year's gross in the first 10 months. On that basis it may show gross this year in excess of \$29,000,000, which would be a record.

Slightly more than \$4 per cent of the year's net is the average for the first 10 months in the last 10 years. At this rate net would be \$4,855,000. If net in November and December together is no better than last year, the system will report \$53,737,233 net for the year.

Add to that \$9,592,000 other income, the total shown in 1922, would bring net available for fixed charges to \$63,329,766. Allowing \$23,215,000 for interest and other charges would leave \$40,114,766 for the stock, or the equivalent of \$11.64 a share, as compared with \$9.47 in 1922 and \$8.90 in 1921.

GOOD SHOWING FOR WORTHINGTON PUMP

Indications are that Worthington Pump will close the year with a balance of around \$500,000, after preferred dividends, equal to about \$4 a share on the common stock. That will be the best showing since 1920, when \$3.45 a share was earned on common stock.

In 1921 there was a \$188,630 deficit before preferred dividends, which fell for \$1,010,000 a year, while in 1922 the net before preferred dividends was \$729,825.

Unfilled orders on Oct. 31 approximated \$6,000,000, contracted with a peak of \$10,000,000 earlier in the year. At the close of 1922, unfilled orders were \$3,331,000. The total on Dec. 31 this year is not expected to show any great change from that of a year previous.

While Worthington Pump is expected to show around \$4 a share earned on the common stock this year, there is no indication of an immediate resumption of dividends. The last payment was 1 per cent on Jan. 12, 1922. What earnings accrue for the common this year will probably be carried to surplus to restore the deductions made in 1921 and 1922 to meet preferred dividend requirements.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STOCK
TORONTO, Dec. 7.—The latest statement regarding the distribution of Canadian Pacific stock shows 20 per cent held in Canada, 40 per cent in Great Britain, 5 per cent in other British possessions, 25 per cent in the United States and the balance elsewhere.

DETROIT \$1,000,000 BONDS
DETROIT, Dec. 7.—The city controller will open bids for \$1,000,000 Detroit City bonds at noon Dec. 17.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

Adv. Rumely	Open	High	Low	Dec. 7	Dec. 6
Alaska Gold	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind.	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. Pfd.	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd.	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 2d	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 3d	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 4th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 5th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 6th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 7th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 8th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 9th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 10th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 11th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 12th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 13th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 14th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 15th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 16th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 17th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 18th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 19th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 20th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 21st	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 22nd	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 23rd	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 24th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 25th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 26th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 27th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 28th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 29th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 30th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 31st	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 32nd	33	33	33	33	33
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Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 35th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 36th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 37th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 38th	33	33	33	33	33
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Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 62nd	33	33	33	33	33
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Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 69th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 70th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 71st	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 72nd	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 73rd	33	33	33	33	33
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Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 99th	33	33	33	33	33
Alaska Ind. S. Pfd. 100th	33	33	33	33	33

NEW YORK CURE

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

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GULF RAIL STOCK FAILS TO RESPOND TO GOOD EARNINGS

Kansas City Southern Common
May Show \$5 a Share Profits
—Government Valuation

Kansas City Southern, the shortest line from Kansas City to Port Arthur on the Gulf of Mexico, is having in 1923 one of the best years in its history. The common stock has failed to respond to this stimulus and has for some time lain comparatively dormant between 18 and 20, or within about four points of the low. The 1923 high was 27 1/2; in 1922 it sold as high as 30 1/2.

On the basis of 10 months' results, indicated earnings for the common stock are between \$5 and \$6 a share, about \$3 more a share than Rock Island common, selling several points higher, will show. It is within about \$5 of the per share earnings indicated for Erie common and is more than half as much as Pere Marquette will probably report.

Making Excellent Record

Kansas City Southern's gross for 10 months ended Oct. 31 was \$18,983,555, an increase of \$2,407,118, or 14.5 per cent over the corresponding period last year. Net after taxes of \$4,122,197, increased \$974,262, or 30.9 per cent.

In the last two months of 1922 it earned net profits of \$698,584. If it does only as well for the last two months of 1923, net after taxes for the full year should approximate \$4,931,000. Allowing for the common stock and preferred dividends, the balance after preferred dividends would be about \$1,721,000 or \$5.74 a share on the common.

In 1922 earnings equaled \$2.49 a share on the common stock; in 1921 \$5.31 a share. Current net earnings are the best since 1917, when \$5.56 a share was shown for the common stock.

Character of Traffic

Kansas City Southern has 77 miles of main line and only 51 miles of branches. It furnishes an outlet via the Gulf for agricultural products of the middle Missouri valley.

Fast traffic of pig timber, with some hardwood, lie adjacent to it. It crosses the Kansas-Missouri and Missouri-Iowa bituminous coal fields, and taps important oil fields in the north and south.

Traffic consists largely of products moving in large quantities, in carload lots, yielding relatively low rates per ton.

Of 5,465,173 tons carried in 1922, agricultural products constituted 15.1 per cent; mine products, chiefly bituminous coal, crude petroleum and clay, gravel, sand and stone, 29.7 per cent; forest products 28.9 per cent, and manufactured products 26.3 per cent.

As part of a through north and south route, Kansas City Southern gets much interchange freight from connecting lines, almost as much as it originates. The Panama Canal has helped rather than hindered the north and south routes such as Illinois Central and Kansas City Southern, traffic moving down these lines for carriage to the Pacific coast, or vice versa, via the waterway. Movement of freight north over the road is, however, considerably heavier than south-bound movement.

As of Dec. 31, 1922, investment in road and equipment was \$108,820,450. Other investments, chiefly in stocks, bonds, and notes of affiliated companies, brought the total investment account to \$111,485,142. Against this were \$48,122,246 of long-term debt; \$21,000,000 of non-cumulative preferred stock and \$29,858,000 of common stock, a total capitalization of \$108,820,450.

A situation which has undoubtedly militated against an advance in the common stock such as earnings should warrant, is the government valuation, which promises protracted litigation.

The Interstate Commerce Commission found a tentative valuation for the properties comprising the system, as of June 30, 1914, to be \$48,488,907, a figure which would not much more than cover funded debt. The company immediately entered vigorous protest against this estimate.

Obviously the matter of valuation has important bearing on the amount the company will be able to earn before being subject to recapture of excess earnings under the Transportation Act.

No final valuation has been served, but should it disagree with figures the company believes to be equitable, the issue will undoubtedly be fought through the courts.

The following table shows comparative results, with 1923 estimated on the basis of 10 months' earnings, for a period of years, disregarding the standard return under federal control and guaranty periods:

Years ended	Gross	Op. ratio	Net af. taxes	Sur. af. chgs.	Balance af. Per sh.
Dec. 31					
1922	\$23,300,000	72.9	\$4,931,000	\$2,600,000	\$7.74
1921	20,361,179	74.08	3,956,520	1,586,520	7.48
1920	18,140,428	72.98	3,756,044	2,000,000	6.31
1919	22,355,227	80.24	4,338,846	1,849,915	6.03
1918	16,607,011	80.80	3,248,251	1,025,588	5.08
1917	12,531,522	72.12	2,102,857	1,116,032	4.08
1916	13,547,487	60.57	4,490,163	2,624,142	5.35
1915	11,259,224	60.08	3,521,685	2,022,843	3.94
1914	10,076,160	72.12	2,000,000	1,000,000	2.00
1913	10,976,402	62.59	2,482,224	1,140,431	1.00

*Estimated on basis of 10 months. *Year ended June 30.

RHINELAND BANK NEGOTIATIONS ARE NEAR COMPLETION

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7.—The negotiations for the creation of a Rhineland bank have reached the point of completion, according to a report to the Government by Banker Philippson, delegate for the Belgian group.

PENNSYLVANIA'S EARNINGS OUTLOOK

Little Doubt That Road Will
Show Better Results Than
in 1922

It is now practically certain that the earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad for this year will exceed the \$3.25 a share earned in 1922. Net operating income for 10 months was nearly \$7,000,000 more than for the corresponding period of 1922, consequently if net for November and December equals the \$12,000,000 in round numbers reported for the final two months of last year, the result for 1923 would be 7.75 per cent or \$3.84 a share on the \$499,174,000 of \$50 par outstanding.

By reason of the recovery from the coal strike and active demand for coal after the long suspension of mining last year, Pennsylvania's earnings for the two final months compared favorably with the \$4,211,520 of October, 1922. For different reasons net will probably show some upward trend this year. Should the last two months, however, show no higher net than the October level, the surplus over charges would still show upward of \$35,000,000, and show upward of 38.1 per cent in the corresponding months of 1922.

With slightly greater gross for October than for September, the reason for shrinkage in net from \$1,795,400 to \$1,430,300 is to be found largely in an increase of a little more than \$2,000,000 in maintenance between the two months. In October Pennsylvania spent 42 per cent of gross on maintenance, compared with 40 per cent the year before, and 39.3 per cent in September this year. For 10 months maintenance absorbed 38.4 per cent of gross, compared with 38.1 per cent in the corresponding months of 1922.

That the company has completed its extensive rehabilitation program is evidenced by the fact that all its equipment repair shops were closed the last 10 days of November and reopened this week with considerable reduced forces. Obviously the road does not need to conduct repairs on a large scale for any long period under any normal conditions.

On the other hand, there is little in this year's earnings to encourage the idea of an immediate increase in the dividend rate.

AMELIORATE WHEAT CRISIS BY FREIGHT CUT, SAYS WALLACE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A comprehensive review of the wheat situation of the country, which was described as in a period of serious depression, was made by Secretary Wallace in a report submitted to President Coolidge October 27 and made public last week. One of his recommendations was that a reduction of at least 25 per cent in freight rates on wheat and wheat products be made to relieve the situation.

"A great many farmers already have lost their farms or other property and the financial condition of others is critical," Mr. Wallace told the President. "This condition of things has resulted from the decline in wheat prices, the relatively high level maintained in the prices of other commodities and services, and also from the maladjustments which exist in the wheat industry itself."

Present low prices, Mr. Wallace said, were due to the large over-supply of wheat for which there is not an effective demand at higher price levels. He placed the world crop this year outside of Russia at 3,400,000,000 bushels, and the world demand at 3,000,000,000 bushels, and the pre-war average by 500,000,000, excluding Russia.

"The solution of present agricultural distress depends quite as much upon the efforts of farmers themselves as upon any Government action," the report continued. "There are fundamental and far-reaching adjustments in production and marketing which farmers themselves must make as a part of a long-time program. It is essential, Mr. Wallace said, that wheat farmers adopt methods which reduce production costs and conserve cash income."

Waltham Trust Company, Waltham, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2, 1924, to stock of record Dec. 20.

United Light & Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2, 1924, to stock of record Dec. 20.

Illinois Traction Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2, 1924, to stock of record Dec. 20.

Manhattan Shirt Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2, 1924, to stock of record Dec. 20.

D. C. Heath & Co. have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2, 1924, to stock of record Dec. 20.

Waltham Trust Company, Waltham, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2, 1924, to stock of record Dec. 20.

United States Trust Company, New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2, 1924, to stock of record Dec. 20.

The directors of the Colorado & Southern Railway Company have declared the regular semiannual dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2, 1924, to stock of record Dec. 20.

Waltham Trust Company, Waltham, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2, 1924, to stock of record Dec. 20.

NEW ENGLAND RAIL SYSTEMS SHOWING

Of the Northern Lines, Rutland
Only One to Make Net Gain
in Ten Months

Of the northern New England systems, the Rutland, the only one to show a gain in net earnings after taxes and rentals during the first 10 months of this year.

The \$267,063 increase by the Rutland indicates the 7 per cent cumulative preferred dividend will probably be more than earned this year. This road reported at a ratio of 3.24 per cent of expenses to gross during the 10 months, as compared with a 3.81 per cent ratio during the corresponding period of 1922. Revenues gained \$395,344 and expenses \$522,542.

The Bangor & Aroostook made a better showing in October, with a \$127,416 gain in net, an increase of \$13,121 in gross and a \$8413 cut in operating expenses. The 10 months gross decreased \$123,109, expenses \$105,993 and net \$216,000.

November and December should show up well as compared with those months of last year, so there is a possibility of 1923 net equalling if not exceeding that of 1922. The 10 months operating ratio was 78.9 per cent, against 72.1 per cent in the corresponding period of 1922.

The Maine Central October statement showed up well as compared with the preceding months, gross gaining \$15,000, operating expenses \$102,000, net after taxes and rentals \$102,000, and the surplus after charges \$86,000 to \$87,400. As of Oct. 31 the deficit after charges had been reduced to \$183,317 from \$487,185 at the close of June.

November and December may show the deficit after charges wiped out. The Maine Central operated at ratio of 84.7 per cent during the 10 months, compared with a 82.4 per cent ratio during the corresponding period of 1922.

The following shows the increase in gross of the Rutland, Bangor & Aroostook and Maine Central for the 10 months, also net earnings after taxes and rentals:

	Gross	Net
Rutland	\$267,063	\$127,416
Bangor & Aroostook	\$127,416	\$127,416
Maine Central	\$522,542	\$216,000

*Decrease.

DIVIDENDS

Cuyamel Fruit Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2, 1924, to stock of record Dec. 15.

Kelsey Wheel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2, 1924, to stock of record Dec. 21.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2, 1924, to stock of record Dec. 15.

United States Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2, 1924, to stock of record Dec. 15.

Tennessee Copper & Chemical Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2, 1924, to stock of record Dec. 15.

Indiana Pipe Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2, 1924, to stock of record Dec. 15.

American Steel Foundries Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2, 1924, to stock of record Dec. 15.

The Keystone National Bank of Pittsburgh has declared a Christmas dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2, 1924, to stock of record Dec. 21.

American Light & Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2, 1924, to stock of record Dec. 20.

Illinois Traction Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 2, 1924, to stock of record Dec. 20.

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HARDWARE MEN EXPECT BIG SALES

Hardware Age, in its weekly market summary, says:

Holiday trading is occupying the attention of jobbers and retailers in all the hardware markets throughout the country. Early reports indicate that the volume of Christmas business this year will be substantially larger than in 1922.

All lines in which cotton is used show strong upward price tendencies. Unusually high prices for cotton are believed to be the reason for the hesitancy of retailers in placing future orders. Price shading, and concessions to large buyers, are reported from several sections. Collections are satisfactory.

MARKET IN HOGS BREAKS SHARPLY

Heavy Receipts at Chicago—
Show Cattle Sale a Feature
—Sheep Prices Lower

CHICAGO, Dec. 7 (Special).—A big run of hogs has broken the market sharply. The movement is attributed to the desire of farmers to visit the International Live-Stock Show in progress this week, and bring in enough hogs to cover the expenses of the trip.

Shippers are buying actively. The best heavy are \$7.10, only a shade lower than a week ago, with the bulk of heavyweights \$6.85 to \$7.05. Desirable strongweight lights go at \$6.65 to \$6.90, and mixed at \$6.60 to \$6.85.

The stellar feature of the live stock trade was the sale of show cattle at auction in carload exhibits. There were 99 cars in the sale and good judges pronounced them the best collection of prize steers ever seen in this market.

The first prize, Angus yearlings, sold at \$21.50, and the first in the two-year-old class brought \$18.25. The sale took place from the stock yards, which weakened the demand for ordinary stock. However, prices were steady for the bulk of the offerings, which included a class of medium to good quality yearlings at \$12 to \$15. Common grades of short-fed steers bring \$8 to \$9.

The supply, this week has been comparatively large, but a good demand prevails, mainly because there is a good outlet for beef.

The sheep market is weaker. Some good lambs are taken at \$15.00 to \$17.50, with better kinds held at \$12. Plain lightweight natives go at \$12 to \$12.50 and culls at \$9 to \$10. Matured sheep meet a pretty good demand, particularly for the heavy breeds, which are available at \$6.50 to \$7.50. Heavy ewes are \$4.50 to \$5.50.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Call	Rate
Renewal	5 1/2	5 1/2
Outside com'l paper	5 1/2	5 1/2
Year money	5 1/2	5 1/2
Customers' com'l	5 1/2	5 1/2
Indiv'l cus. com'l	5 1/2	5 1/2

Bar silver in New York, 64 1/2¢; Bar silver in London, 33 1/2¢; Bar gold in London, 94 1/2¢; Canada ex. dis. 1921, 23 1/2¢.

Clearing House Figures: Exchanges, \$62,000,000; New York, \$25,000,000; Year ago today, \$25,000,000; 10 days ago today, \$25,000,000; 15 days ago today, \$25,000,000; F. R. bank credit, 27,531,979.

Accepted Market: Spot, Boston delivery, 4 1/2¢; 10 days, 4 1/2¢; 20 days, 4 1/2¢; 30 days, 4 1/2¢; 40 days, 4 1/2¢; 50 days, 4 1/2¢; 60 days, 4 1/2¢; 70 days, 4 1/2¢; 80 days, 4 1/2¢; 90 days, 4 1/2¢; 100 days, 4 1/2¢; 110 days, 4 1/2¢; 120 days, 4 1/2¢; 130 days, 4 1/2¢; 140 days, 4 1/2¢; 150 days, 4 1/2¢; 160 days, 4 1/2¢; 170 days, 4 1/2¢; 180 days, 4 1/2¢; 190 days, 4 1/2¢; 200 days, 4 1/2¢; 210 days, 4 1/2¢; 220 days, 4 1/2¢; 230 days, 4 1/2¢; 240 days, 4 1/2¢; 250 days, 4 1/2¢; 260 days, 4 1/2¢; 270 days, 4 1/2¢; 280 days, 4 1/2¢; 290 days, 4 1/2¢; 300 days, 4 1/2¢; 310 days, 4 1/2¢; 320 days, 4 1/2¢; 330 days, 4 1/2¢; 340 days, 4 1/2¢; 350 days, 4 1/2¢; 360 days, 4 1/2¢; 370 days, 4 1/2¢; 380 days, 4 1/2¢; 390 days, 4 1/2¢; 400 days, 4 1/2¢; 410 days, 4 1/2¢; 420 days, 4 1/2¢; 430 days, 4 1/2¢; 440 days, 4 1/2¢; 450 days, 4 1/2¢; 460 days, 4 1/2¢; 470 days, 4 1/2¢; 480 days, 4 1/2¢; 490 days, 4 1/2¢; 500 days, 4 1/2¢; 510 days, 4 1/2¢; 520 days, 4 1/2¢; 530 days, 4 1/2¢; 540 days, 4 1/2¢; 550 days, 4 1/2¢; 560 days, 4 1/2¢; 570 days, 4 1/2¢; 580 days, 4 1/2¢; 590 days, 4 1/2¢; 600 days, 4 1/2¢; 610 days, 4 1/2¢; 620 days, 4 1/2¢; 630 days, 4 1/2¢; 640 days, 4 1/2¢; 650 days, 4 1/2¢; 660 days, 4 1/2¢; 670 days, 4 1/2¢; 680 days, 4 1/2¢; 690 days, 4 1/2¢; 700 days, 4 1/2¢; 710 days, 4 1/2¢; 720 days, 4 1/2¢; 730 days, 4 1/2¢; 740 days, 4 1/2¢; 750 days, 4 1/2¢; 760 days, 4 1/2¢; 770 days, 4 1/2¢; 780 days, 4 1/2¢; 790 days, 4 1/2¢; 800 days, 4 1/2¢; 810 days, 4 1/2¢; 820 days, 4 1/2¢; 830 days, 4 1/2¢; 840 days, 4 1/2¢; 850 days, 4 1/2¢; 860 days, 4 1/2¢; 870 days, 4 1/2¢; 880 days, 4 1/2¢; 890 days, 4 1/2¢; 900 days, 4 1/2¢; 910 days, 4 1/2¢; 920 days, 4 1/2¢; 930 days, 4 1/2¢; 940 days, 4 1/2¢; 950 days, 4 1/2¢; 960 days, 4 1/2¢; 970 days, 4 1/2¢; 980 days, 4 1/2¢; 990 days, 4 1/2¢; 1000 days, 4 1/2¢; 1010 days, 4 1/2¢; 1020 days, 4 1/2¢; 1030 days, 4 1/2¢; 1040 days, 4 1/2¢; 1050 days, 4 1/2¢; 1060 days, 4 1/2¢; 1070 days, 4 1/2¢; 1080 days, 4 1/2¢; 1090 days, 4 1/2¢; 1100 days, 4 1/2¢; 1110 days, 4 1/2¢; 1120 days, 4 1/2¢; 1130 days, 4 1/2¢; 1140 days, 4 1/2¢; 1150 days, 4 1/2¢; 1160 days, 4 1/2¢; 1170 days, 4 1/2¢; 1180 days, 4 1/2¢; 1190 days, 4 1/2¢; 1200 days, 4 1/2¢; 1210 days, 4 1/2¢; 1220 days, 4 1/2¢; 1230 days, 4 1/2¢; 1240 days, 4 1/2¢; 1250 days, 4 1/2¢; 1260 days, 4 1/2¢; 1270 days, 4 1/2¢; 1280 days, 4 1/2¢; 1290 days, 4 1/2¢; 1300 days, 4 1/2¢; 1310 days, 4 1/2¢; 1320 days, 4 1/2¢; 1330 days, 4 1/2¢; 1340 days, 4 1/2¢; 1350 days, 4 1/2¢; 1360 days, 4 1/2¢; 1370 days, 4 1/2¢; 1380 days, 4 1/2¢; 1390 days, 4 1/2¢; 1400 days, 4 1/2¢; 1410 days, 4 1/2¢; 1420 days, 4 1/2¢; 1430 days, 4 1/2¢; 1440 days, 4 1/2¢; 1450 days, 4 1/2¢; 1460 days, 4 1/2¢; 1470 days, 4 1/2¢; 1480 days, 4 1/2¢; 1490 days, 4 1/2¢; 1500 days, 4 1/2¢; 1510 days, 4 1/2¢; 1520 days, 4 1/2¢; 1530 days, 4 1/2¢; 1540 days, 4 1/2¢; 1550 days, 4 1/2¢; 1560 days, 4 1/2¢; 1570 days, 4 1/2¢; 1580 days, 4 1/2¢; 1590 days, 4 1/2¢; 1600 days, 4 1/2¢; 1610 days, 4 1/2¢; 1620 days, 4 1/2¢; 1630 days, 4 1/2¢; 1640 days, 4 1/2¢; 1650 days, 4 1/2¢; 1660 days, 4 1/2¢; 1670 days, 4 1/2¢; 1680 days, 4 1/2¢; 1690 days, 4 1/2¢; 1700 days, 4 1/2¢; 1710 days, 4 1/2¢; 1720 days, 4 1/2¢; 1730 days, 4 1/2¢; 1740 days, 4 1/2¢; 1750 days, 4 1/2¢; 1760 days, 4 1/2¢; 1770 days, 4 1/2¢; 1780 days, 4 1/2¢; 1790 days, 4 1/2¢; 1800 days, 4 1/2¢; 1810 days, 4 1/2¢; 1820 days, 4 1/2¢; 1830 days, 4 1/2¢; 1840 days, 4 1/2¢; 1850 days, 4 1/2¢; 1860 days, 4 1/2¢; 1870 days, 4 1/2¢; 1880 days, 4 1/2¢; 1890 days, 4 1/2¢; 1900 days, 4 1/2¢; 1910 days, 4 1/2¢; 1920 days, 4 1/2¢; 1930 days, 4 1/2¢; 1940 days, 4

WEEK'S REVIEW OF CHIEF EVENTS IN BRITISH FINANCE

Politics Retards Stock Trading— New Issues on Market—Big Zinc Merger Announced

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 7.—The City business here during the week has been surprisingly little affected by the turmoil of general elections. Transactions no doubt have tended to be restricted while waiting for political changes, which may revolutionize the British fiscal system. In no direction, however, has there been anything dramatic.

Sterling exchange on New York has altered little. It began weak at \$4.34 and finished about \$4.39, which compared with \$4.37 a fortnight ago and \$4.25, the low record this year to which it fell on Nov. 19. British Government securities also held up, witness the 5 per cent War Loan, which only moved fractionally from 100½, where it stood at the close of last month.

New Issues in the Market
New issues also came now available for November, showing that new issues totaled £25,000,000, which is well up to the monthly average. An interesting concomitant feature has been the flotation of the Irish Free State first stock issue of £10,000,000. This has been nominally confined to Ireland and the lists are not yet closed, but so much support has been found in London as well as in Dublin that its success is now regarded in financial circles here as assured.

Perhaps the principal financial event this week has been the disbursement of the British national debt account of some £30,000,000 for the half year's interest on the war loan. This resulted in the addition of £28,000,000 to the British floating debt, which, however, is left £110,000,000 over than for the corresponding time last year—a remarkable achievement considering the general trade depression.

Trials of Shipbuilders
The hardness of the times through which British industry has been passing is illustrated by the statement of John Thornycroft, shipbuilder firm, issued this week. This shows, for the year ended July 31, last, a further reduction in profits to £22,000, which barely covers the debenture and cumulative preference interest. The balance brought forward had to be drawn upon to pay 5 per cent on the participating preferred shares. The loss has been entirely upon the shipbuilding side, as the company's ship repair works, its motor boat business, and marine motor sales have all been operating at a profit.

More cheerful is a minor company report issued during the week—that of John Mackintosh, Sons, well-known office manufacturers, who declared a 17½ per cent dividend, making 25 per cent for the year, and are carrying forward £155,000.

Among the shareholders' gatherings has been that of the Western Telegraph Company, at which Sir John Dennison Pender said that despite wireless competition, the Italian are constructing a cable to the Azores, which is later to be extended to South America, while the Western Union intends to extend one from the Azores to New York. He thought in the end that cable and wireless concerns must combine.

Big Zinc Combine
Further steps have been taken during the week toward completion of arrangements begun during the war to make the British Empire self-contained in the matter of zinc manufacture. The announcement has now been made that the National Smelting Company is to be reorganized into a new concern, which will incorporate the Avonmouth Smelting Works and the Swansea Vale Smelter Company. It is also purchasing 4,000,000 shares, being one-third interest of the Buma Corporation, which owns important zinc mines in the East, and is taking up a contract for supplies of zinc concentrates from Broken Hill in Australia. This brings the principal Indian and Australian sources of this ore into direct relation with the main works for handling it in England. Shares in the new company are not to be placed on the market, but an issue is to be offered of £1,500,000 7 per cent first mortgage debentures at 99 per cent. The British Metal Corporation, Birm., and various Australian mining smelting concerns are reported to be interested in this important venture.

Another new development which also concerns British finance is the rising value of the Indian rupee. The rate is now well over 18 s. d., being more than 1d. above what has come to be regarded as the average, though the nominal rate is still 2s. This is attributed to the briskness in the demand for currency for financing exports of Indian produce and especially short staple cotton which goes to Japanese mills. Indian prosperity, it is noted, is producing a definite rival in the eastern demand for Manchester piece goods, which promises far-reaching results.

STEADY TONE IN GRAIN TRADING

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Speculative selling made wheat average lower in price today during the early trading. Opening prices, which varied from ½c decline to a like advance, with December \$1.04 and May \$1.10½@1.10¾, was followed by a slight general upturn and then by moderate declines.

After opening ¼c to ½c higher, May 75 to 75½c, the corn market continued to rise.

Oats started ¼c to ½c up, May 46 to 46½c and later showed gains all around.

Provisions were higher.

LIVE-STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Receipts, prices and conditions in yesterday's live-stock market were:

Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; active; most killing classes, 10 to 15c higher; top yearlings, \$12.50; short fed steers, \$7.25@9.50; best matured steers, \$6.25; fat cows, \$4.50@5.50; hogs, \$2.00@2.25; fat pigs, \$4.00@4.50; real corn killing, 10 to 15c lower to packers; bulk, \$9.00@9.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; 15 to 25c lower; mostly 15c lower; fat hogs, \$6.50@7.50; 25 to 35-pound butchers, \$6.50@7.50; desirable 160 to 180-pound average, \$6.50@7.50; packing sows, \$4.50@5.50; old, graded, weighty slaughter pigs, \$4.50@5.50; estimated hogher, 11,000.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; fat lambs, strong to around 10c higher; sheep and feeding lambs, generally steady; good and choice fat lambs, \$11.75@12.10; top, \$12.25; choice clipped lambs, \$12; cull lambs, \$10.50@11.00; medium and heavy weight fat ewes, \$8.50@9.50; medium to good feeding lambs, \$11.25@12.25.

UNITED FRUIT'S DIVIDEND PLANS

Directors of United Fruit meet for dividend action next Tuesday. Although no official information can be gleaned it is good opinion that in addition to the regular \$2 an extra will also be declared. What the size of the extra will be is uncertain, but it is unlikely to be less than \$2 and may be more.

It was at the December meeting last year that a \$2 extra was declared and two years ago the 100 per cent stock dividend was announced. The high of 183 for the present stock was made last March.

Fruit earnings for the year 1923 should reach a total of at least \$20,000,000, or \$20 a share on the 1,000,000 shares. This will place the 1923 aggregate the second largest in the history of the company, having been exceeded only by the \$29,000,000 of 1920.

Last year the share balance equaled \$18.85 a share on the present stock and \$15.97 two years ago. In 1920 the share balance equaled \$53.34 a share on approximately 500,000 shares.

ARCHAIC METHODS IN BUILDING CITED

Conference at Philadelphia Seeking Means to Aid in Cutting Excessive Costs

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 7 (Special).—Addressing the ninth national conference on housing, which is being held in this city, William E. Knox, vice-president of the American Bankers' Association, advocated support of the Mellon plan for surtax reduction as a solution of the housing problem. Through such a reduction, he said, money will be diverted into the channels of industry, trade and mortgage loans, enabling more persons to finance the purchase of homes.

Other speakers, offering suggestions for cutting labor costs and making possible the construction of more homes, advised elimination of waste through the standardization of building materials and requirements; thorough investigation of every phase of the building industry with a view to making it more progressive and efficient; construction of three and four-room homes for young married couples, built in such a way that additions may be made as their finances improve without detracting from the appearance of the house.

Archaic Methods Cited

Generally speaking, the day was spent in criticism of present methods. In this connection "archaic methods of construction" came in for a gentle mauling by John M. Gries, chief of the division of building and housing of the Department of Commerce. He began by taking issue with a previous statement that "95 per cent of the cost of building was due to labor cost." He said much of the trouble was due to "seasonal employment" and waste effort. "There are 50 odd sizes in pipes used in plumbing," he averred, "when only five are really needed."

Further criticism was made by Grosvenor Atterbury, a New York architect, who asserted that what is needed in the building industry is "a revolution instead of evolution." "Building methods," he said, "have not progressed since the days of Nineveh and the fall of Babylon. We are still laying brick and doing almost everything else in the same old way. All the developments have been superficial and have not touched the more vital problems."

The financial difficulties that face the average would-be builder were explained by Daniel Crawford, a practical builder of this city. He stated that he had recently checked up on banking statistics relative to housing investments. "What I found," he said, "was startling. Not more than 12 per cent of the total investments handled by banks and trust companies in this city is based on real estate or houses. Bankers will handle all the bonds and stocks in the world. They will take all you can give them. But can an ordinary man borrow money at a bank with which to build a house? He cannot, unless he can present gilt-edged stock certificates as security. More mortgages will not do."

Lack of Efficiency

Criticizing the lack of efficiency in building, Gen. R. C. Marshall, Jr., general manager of the Associated General Contractors of America, said that in calculating the cost of labor too much attention is paid to dollars and cents instead of the results obtained. He said there should be but eight or ten trades in the country instead of 52. "Productive efficiency," he continued, "is now at a lower ebb than before the war. To combat this we should inaugurate a sliding scale of wages based on efficiency. The first step in this direction would be the combination of some of the trades. It is important, too," he contended, "that money can be present given opportunities of learning trades."

There are between 150 and 200 delegates from all parts of the country in attendance. They were received by Mayor Moore, who took occasion in his address of welcome to oppose increases in property assessments, which is causing so much discussion in this city at present, and which is adding greatly to the housing problem. He also denounced the defeat of the zoning proposition, declaring that present conditions are "immoral and uneconomic."

BRITISH ELECTIONS DEPRESS EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Foreign exchanges broke sharply today on receipt of election returns indicating that Premier Baldwin had failed to gain a majority for his trade protection program in the British general elections. Demand sterling broke nearly 4 cents to \$4.35 and French francs slumped 10½ points to 53.2 cents. Other continental exchanges yielded in sympathy.

SOUTH AMERICAN RAIL ORDERS

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Inquiries for steel rails are coming in larger volume from South America. The Argentine Republic is in the market for 20,000 tons. Chile for 16,000 and Brazil 12,000. Part of this business probably will come to the United States, although rail makers believe that England will share in the business from Argentina because of the Argentine loan placed in that country.

GERMAN CREDIT INQUIRIES FAIL

Regarded as Premature—Now Seeks American Capital for Railroads

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Several German credit inquiries directed to America, that American bankers regarded as premature, have failed, according to the admission of President Buecher of the Manufacturers' Association. Credits for cotton and copper purchases in particular are sought. Since the Renten Bank, by refusing credit, has obliged the Reich railroads to be transformed to private ownership, President Buecher, with the backing of Hugo Stinnes, intends to pay a visit to America to seek participation in the private exploitation of the German railroads. The rival Anglo-French-American railroad group, with participation of German officials, is holding a decisive meeting this week in London.

Despite the opposition of industries which hope for inflation of credits similar to what they enjoyed with paper marks, land owners have been instrumental in the Renten Bank's decision to put Renten mark credits on a gold basis at 10 per cent interest, thus making the borrowed money convertible into Reichsmarks. The Renten Bank's head says that the entire staff desires to resign should the Government attempt to force further Renten mark inflation. Ruhr credit, he explained, and the Government is obliged to leave the occupied area to its own resources. Although industry banks failed to get cheap Renten mark credits, they are confident of preferential treatment after the Reichsbank's decision to make Karl Helfferich the next president.

Wholesale prices last week were stationary, but retail prices, especially foodstuffs, were forced down 10 per cent to 30 per cent by Government pressure. Marks acquired a heightened parity value through the Government's connivance with foreign agents to send the German press favorable reports of mark improvement, especially in New York and London.

Ruhr production has not really begun yet, because the Franco-German agreement assuring transportation through occupied and unoccupied Germany was signed only Tuesday. Freight traffic is now a minute fraction of what it was before occupation. Blast furnaces are being re-lighted, and production for the next three months will be 50 per cent of that prior to occupation.

Miners have agreed to a nine-hour day underground, but the metal workers are still vainly holding out.

MOTOR STOCKS MAKE BIG GAINS IN THE MARKET

DETROIT, Dec. 7.—Local motor stocks show substantial market gains in the last 30 days. During this period the most marked advance was made by Motor Products, which rose from 133 to 173 on sales of only 1446 shares. Continental was comparatively inactive, rising from 5½ to 6½ on sales of 27,000 shares. Paige advanced 4½ during the month to 22 on 8700 shares. Packard common moved up 1½ to 12½ on sales of 15,105 shares. Reo gained 1½ to 17½ on 13,023 shares. Ford of Canada declined from 470 to 390 on 305 shares.

The following gives the number of shares sold and high and low for November of the principal motor stocks:

	No. of Shares	High	Low
Contl Motors	25,000	6½	5½
Ford of Canada	29,410	390	280
Motor Products	1,446	173	133
Packard Motor	15,105	12½	10½
40 pf	589	95½	92½
Reo Motor	13,023	17½	15½
Reo Motor	13,023	17½	15½

The unlisted new common stock of Motors Products Company, made the most sensational gain of the month, rising from 22½ to 40 on sale of 4095 shares. The unlisted new preferred stock went from 42 to 46½ on 605 shares.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The federal reserve system statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	Dec. 5, 1923	Nov. 28, 1923
Total gold reserves	\$3,118,129	\$2,112,438
Total reserves	\$3,197,615	\$3,197,282

Sec by U S gov oblig 359,078 352,642
Other bills discounted 387,185 411,734
Bills in open market 293,270 289,004
Total bills on hand 1,044,633 1,083,385
Mem banks—res act circ 1,854,010 1,881,025
F R notes in act circ 2,292,598 2,246,300
Ratio of total reserves to deposits and F R notes 76.4% 76.4%

Ratios of total reserves to net deposits and federal reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 federal reserve banks and the entire system as of Dec. 5, 1923, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follow:

	Dec. 5, 1923	Nov. 28, 1923	Dec. 5, 1922
Boston	72.7	72.7	72.7
New York	72.7	72.7	72.7
Philadelphia	72.7	72.7	72.7
Cleveland	72.7	72.7	72.7
Richmond	72.7	72.7	72.7
Atlanta	72.7	72.7	72.7
Chicago	72.7	72.7	72.7
St. Louis	72.7	72.7	72.7
Minneapolis	72.7	72.7	72.7
St. Paul	72.7	72.7	72.7
Dallas	72.7	72.7	72.7
San Francisco	72.7	72.7	72.7
Total	76.4	76.4	74.3

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	Dec. 5, 1923	Nov. 28, 1923
Total gold reserves	\$252,813	\$247,241
Total reserves	\$257,763	\$252,761

Bills discounted 22,998 22,998
Sec by U S gov oblig 22,998 22,998
Other bills discounted 22,998 22,998
Bills in open market 22,998 22,998
Total bills on hand 22,998 22,998
Mem banks—res act circ 124,023 125,791
F R notes in act circ 228,185 222,516

The New York Federal Reserve Bank reports as follows:

	This week	Last week
Total gold res	\$907,083,017	\$937,966,839
Total reserves	\$922,116,720	\$954,147,527
Bills discounted	22,998	22,998
Sec by U S gov oblig	22,998	22,998
Other bills discounted	22,998	22,998
Bills in open mkt	22,998	22,998
Total bills on hand	22,998	22,998
Mem banks—res act circ	124,023	125,791
F R notes in act circ	228,185	222,516

BANK MERGER IN CHICAGO DISCUSSED

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Consolidation of the National Bank of the Republic and the National City Bank of Chicago is in the making.

David R. Forgan, president of the National City Bank, admitted that consideration had been given the matter recently. "He have not passed the conversation stage, however," he said.

New Issue

\$8,500,000 Northern States Power Company

(Minnesota)

First Lien and General Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds Series A

Dated November 1, 1923

Due November 1, 1948

Redeemable on any interest payment date until and including November 1, 1938 at 105 and interest, the premium decreasing 1% each calendar year thereafter. Coupon bonds of \$1,000 and \$500 denominations with privilege of registration as to principal and fully registered bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. Interest payable May 1 and November 1 in New York or Chicago.

The Company will agree to pay interest without deduction for the Normal Federal Income Tax up to two per cent

The following has been summarized from a letter of Mr. J. J. O'Brien, Vice-President of the Company:

The Northern States Power Company owns and controls or operates electric light and power, gas, steam heat and other utility properties serving 386 communities having a total population estimated to exceed 1,123,000, located in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, North Dakota, South Dakota and Iowa. The more important electric light and power properties are now, or are readily capable of being, interconnected and serve Minneapolis, St. Paul (in part), Faribault and Mankato, Minn., Grand Forks and Fargo, N. D., and Ottumwa, Iowa.

Upon completion of the present financing the Company will control all of the common stock of the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light and Power Company, from which it has purchased power for a number of years and which serves a rich agricultural section in contiguous territory, among the larger cities being La Crosse, Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, Wis., and Red Wing and Winona, Minn. The Wisconsin-Minnesota Light and Power Company has an electric generating capacity of 57,958 KW., of which over 95% is hydro-electric.

There is an equity of over \$46,500,000 based on the present market prices of the Company's convertible notes and of the stocks of the Northern States Power Company of Delaware.

Capitalization

Giving immediate effect to present financing

STOCK:		
Preferred—7% Cumulative	.....	\$33,107,000
Common—Paying 8%	.....	6,170,000*
NOTES—Convertible 6½'s, due 1933	.....	\$10,000,000

BONDS:		
Minneapolis General Electric 1st 5's, due 1934 (closed mortgage)	.....	\$7,100,000
First and Refunding Mortgage 5's and 6's, due 1941	.....	34,053,000**
First Lien and General Mortgage 6's, due 1948 (this issue)	.....	8,500,000

*For the purpose of making common stock of the Delaware Company available for conversion of the 6½% Notes, \$10,000,000 additional common stock of the Company has been issued.
**Approximately \$5,000,000 additional First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds and all future issues of these bonds will be pledged under the First Lien and General Mortgage.

Earnings and Expenses

As officially reported years ended September 30

	1923	1922
Gross Earnings	\$15,704,163	\$13,721,897
Operating Expenses, Maintenance and Taxes	9,088,593	7,886,555
Net Earnings (before Depreciation)	\$6,615,570	\$5,835,342
Annual Bond Interest Charge	2,642,575	
Balance	\$3,972,995	

The above statements of capitalization and earnings and expenses do not include the figures for the Wisconsin-Minnesota Light and Power Company.

Above net earnings over 2½ times annual bond interest charge

Approximately 95% of current net earnings are derived from electric light and power properties. In each of the calendar years 1912 to 1922, the gross and net earnings have shown increases over the preceding year.

We recommend these bonds for investment

Price 97½ and interest, yielding about 6.20%

The above bonds are offered for delivery when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to the approval of Chapman, Cutler and Parker, Chicago, as to all legal details. Interim certificates are expected to be available for delivery on or about December 17, 1923.

Harris, Forbes & Co

Incorporated

Guaranty Company

of New York

Boston

H. M. Byllesby & Co

Incorporated

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

SOUTHERN travel this year is expected to surpass all previous records. While it is true that this prediction is made each winter, it is equally true that the railroad traffic records each spring verify it. Anticipating a banner year, railroads serving the south are scheduling new trains and additional sleeping car lines to handle the business.

All tourists to "the land of cotton" are familiar with the three leading railways of this section: the Southern, which proudly displays on its time tables "The Southern Serves the South"; the Atlantic Coast Line, which characterizes itself as "The Standard Railroad of the South"; and the Seaboard Air Line, truly describing its route as "Through the Heart of the South."

In an unusually attractive folder—and an attractive time-table, incidentally, is an excellent publicity medium—the Southern sets forth the advantages of the resorts along its lines, such as Asheville, Augusta, Aiken, Chattanooga, and New Orleans. For the winter season, it has scheduled seven through trains from New York and points on the Pennsylvania to Washington, at which point the trains are delivered to the Southern. Among these are the New York-New Orleans Limited, Chattanooga Limited, Memphis Special, Birmingham Special, Piedmont Limited, Augusta-Asheville Special and New Orleans Express. In addition to this service, six other trains are in service from Chicago, Cincinnati and other mid-west points to the south.

Serving, primarily, the Florida resorts, the Atlantic Coast Line announces five through trains from New York to Florida, one of these being the Everglades Limited, a solid Pullman train from Boston. With trains at 9:15 a. m., 3:35, 6:30, and 8:40 p. m. and 12:30 midnight, the traveler is afforded a diversity of trains from which to make his selection and may arrange his itinerary to arrive at almost any desired hour at the numerous Florida and mid-south resorts served by the Coast Line. Numerous connecting through trains

from other lines enable travelers from interior points to reach Florida comfortably.

Supporting its service by a high-grade dining-car service, the Seaboard Air Line is scheduling four trains from New York to the south, these leaving at the convenient hours of 2:05 p. m., 3:40 p. m., 6:20 p. m., and 12:45 midnight. This latter train handles through sleepers to Atlanta, while to provide additional accommodations for Atlanta and Birmingham passengers, a train leaving New York at noon has been added.

Despite the constantly increasing volume of travel to Pinehurst, Southern Pines, Camden, and other Carolina resorts on the seaboard, the road is also preparing to handle a large volume of traffic to the east and west coasts of Florida.

Southern travel is not the hardship that was once the case. While heavy trains make necessary a slow-running schedule, the days of "meal stations" and other discomforts have passed, and the de luxe limited trains from New York and Chicago to the south rank with the finest in the world. It is characteristic of Americans that the demand for space on these trains is becoming a cry for drawing-rooms and compartments, rather than for berths in "open section" sleepers.

Service to California

A similar reaction is noticeable in the west, where the Rock Island, Northwestern, and Santa Fe vie for the patronage of travelers to California, and offer trains which are on a parity in appointments and speed. Just as the Santa Fe prides itself on maintaining the finest dining service of any railroad or hotel in the world, so does the Rock Island lay claim to enjoying the distinction of carrying its passengers through Old Mexico en route to Southern California.

While passengers on these two lines enjoy the advantages of a warmer climate en route to the coast, those traveling on the Northwestern-Pacific or the Southern-Pacific to San Francisco, or Northwestern-Pacific to Los Angeles are treated to a spec-

tacle of "big railroading" which is almost without parallel.

It is said by railroad men that if eastern roads encountered the severe winter weather which is characteristic of the region through which these roads operate, the former would abandon train operations completely. There is no doubt that the achievements made by these western roads in keeping open their lines in mid-winter are worthy of praise, which is all too seldom forthcoming.

New Type of Sleeping Car

To cater to the greater convenience of travelers, the Pullman Company has placed in service a new type of sleeping car. A considerably larger ladies-dressing room has been provided, while between the sections a small space has been provided for use as a dressing room for occupants of upper berths. Such a feature will be a boon to many who now find it necessary to indulge in a series of calisthenics before retiring and upon arising in the morning (assuming that they do not choose the line of least resistance and sleep in their clothing).

Senator Cummins' Eligibility

Senator Cummins' avocation is railroading. Not the practical, on-the-ground form of railroading, such as a yardmaster, trainmaster or agent experiences, but rather the study of transportation problems in their broadest sense.

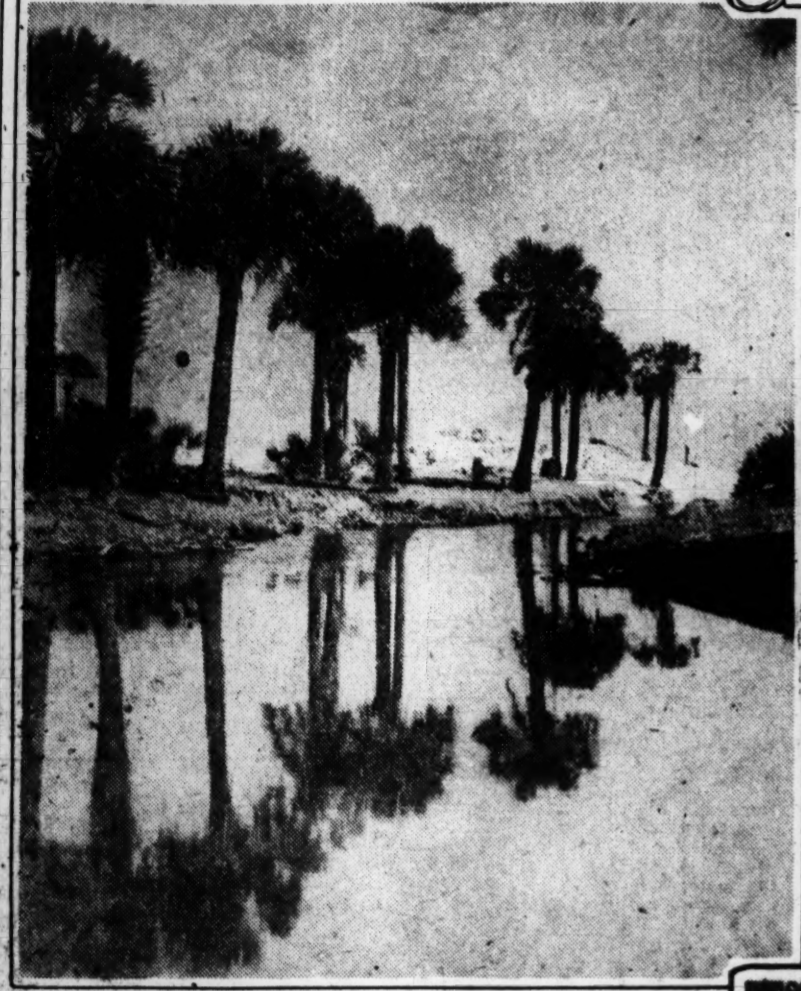
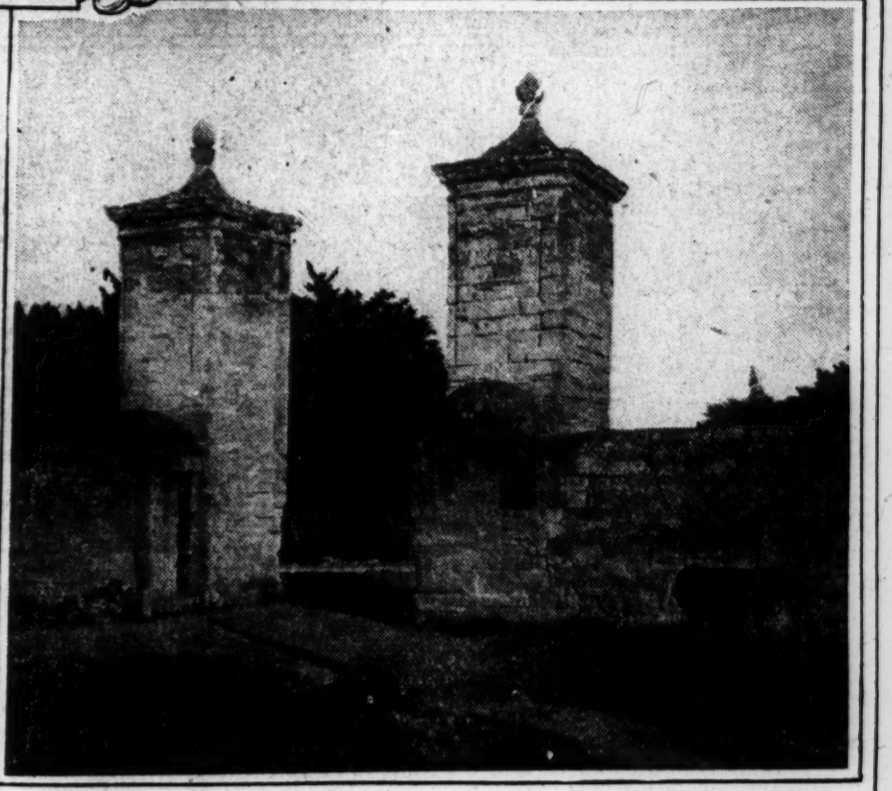
As chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, his ability, his judgment and his low common sense have been of inestimable value to the entire Nation, as well as to the railroads. Shippers, also, have found in him a statesman possessing a keen appreciation of their problems, and an intelligent grasp of the matters brought before him. His alertness has circumvented much anti-railroad

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1923

Alluring Vistas in the South's Wonderland, Where Winter Is Always Summer



RESIDENTIAL WATER FRONT, ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

INLET NEAR JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.
Chapin photo.
Courtesy Raymond WhitcombBATHING HOUR,
PALM BEACH,
FLORIDA.
© Underwood

OLD GATE, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA Geo. R. King Photo.

SUNNY SOUTH READY TO SHARE WINTER WARMTH WITH VISITORS

Annual Trek to Florida and Neighboring States Begins—Sun Shines There 366 Days a Year, Some Years

ALREADY the annual tourist trek to sunny Florida has begun. For the yellow and white butterflies are balancing now in the balmy land of flowers. Under the palms and palmettos in the languorous southern air that has made Florida and neighboring states to the north and west the winter resort of the east, ever the thought of cold weather is far away.

What does the northerner conjure up when thinking of this southland? Of alligators, no doubt, and oranges, of grapefruit trees and Seminole Indians, and the everglades. These or his other pet fancies he will find, but when he goes to Florida, South Carolina or Georgia there is something besides that he has not imagined, an atmosphere of a more delicate and less easily described nature. What of the flaming poinsettias, for example, glossy magnolia trees, and the air heavy with the scent of jasmine and tuberose, the palms that line the streets, the quietness of the old South at St. Augustine, which is the oldest established city in America?

There is the blue of Biscayne Bay, and Miami, the city that the blue sets off. There is flowering hibiscus, the oleander trees, and the golden fruit peeping and gleaming through dark green groves of oranges. Here in this land is golf as it is played in the north, but golf in what a setting! And here are everglades of perpetual half-lit mystery, where boats creep up the festooned tunnels of water and the pine trees are slowly strangled with the bearded moss that sways gently in every breeze.

The Magic That Is Miami

There is Miami, between the bright bay in front and the everglades behind, with striped-dressed Seminoles in its streets now and then. In its harbor flash sail boats, and houseboats, placid and domestic, and trim yachts. There is Palm Beach, unlike anything except itself, with all the luxury which millions of dollars have brought to the narrow strip of beach on which it rests.

There is St. Petersburg, a less expensive resort and one of the most popular on its coast, which claims besides its regular visitors a considerable all-year population. The Floridians, who know the attraction of their cities and temperature say that hereabouts the climate never varies half a degree from perfect. As for Tampa, one of the larger commercial cities on the Gulf of Mexico as well as a gathering place for visitors, it is said that the sun shines here 365 days a year, and occasionally 366.

Georgia and South Carolina, the latter with Charleston, the former with Savannah and Augusta, attract winter visitors. In Mississippi there are Gulfport and Pass Christian. Then there is Jacksonville, Fla., on the banks of the St. John's River, with its Atlantic Beach, one of the finest in the world, near by. The beach is "movie-famous," for "African" jungle pictures have

been filmed there frequently in its semitropical setting. There is in Florida De Land, Clearwater, Fort Lauderdale and Gulfport, Miami Beach, Hollywood, Bradentown, Daytona, Fort Pierce and Orlando. And there are other Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida towns and cities offering their hospitality,

their blue skies, their golf, riding, society, and the finest tarpon fishing anywhere, besides most of the sports that man has devised for temperate regions, with a soothing, care-free climate thrown in that makes it seem no crime, after one's own duty is done by all the pleasures, to sit back and enjoy others enjoying theirs.

Your Choice of Resorts

There are three almost distinct types of Florida topography and scen-

ery which it would be well for prospective visitors to understand. Like the French Riviera, the so-called "East Coast," for its season each year is the land of fashion, of society, pretty gowns and luxury to the nth degree. The "West Coast" is somewhat different. It likes to call itself the "real" Florida, for here are a majority of homes and industries, the great fruit groves that make up the natural wealth of the place, and the year-round houses. Lakes follow along the center and third region, between the low-lying ridge that makes the State's backbone.

Palm Beach, Fla., most luxurious of all, has its epigrammatist. It has been described as "six weeks long, half a mile wide, and as high as you please to pay." There are a large number of towns in Florida less expensive, yet nearly all have distinguishing features of their own. There is, for instance, the magnificent beach at Ormond, where a dozen racing automobiles can tear along abreast without a break for 30 miles over sand pounded flat by ceaseless waves. Many a world's record that has been headlined in the newspapers of the world has been set by drivers over these sands.

Then there is the oversea railroad to Key West. To go to sea in a railroad train may have seemed in the past a childish fancy, but here it is quite a practical affair, and is done, in point of fact, every day. The train merely rolls along from coral key to coral key, over the blue and sparkling semitropical waters that wash below the curved cement spans of the railroad. From the train windows there is unbounded water. In a canal, a steamboat seems to float through land, but on the oversea railroad, by an engineering tour de force, Key West is affixed to the tip of the Florida coast.

The arched viaduct is 128 miles long and allows the quickest "sea" travel anywhere on land or water. The oversea rails are painted to keep off the erosion of biting salt, and the cement beneath is splashed with a

sort of liquid lime that turns to protective rock after application.

Picturesque Coral Keys

The sea as one rides to Key West, bound for the Cuban boat, is azure, the coral keys support their slender silver palms, there are opalescent lagoons that magnify the glory of sunrise or sundown in their shallow reaches, and there are herons flapping to and fro and mangrove swamps that the train runs through. Posts follow the train to sea and these have been appropriated by the pelicans hereabouts as their private roosts. The queer birds flap at the engine as it rolls past.

Key West is known for its radio and harbor. So heavy an armament guards the strategic forts that the city is called the Gibraltar of America.

Over the way from Florida, round the rim of the earth and nestling in the Gulf, is Cuba, and the Bahamas. Steamer service to Nassau, Bahamas is via Miami, Florida.

The "gateway to Florida" is said to be Jacksonville, a modern city of 100,000, and a convenient center for tours. Cool nights are boasted there, and balmy air, sea food, and fruit, not to mention fresh vegetables. Good roads surround the city, making it an automobile center. Cities like these re-

8% and Safety

Dividends payable Jan. 1st and July 1st, computed from date of investment. Your money can be withdrawn any time.

Write for our booklet explaining our plan of operation.

ORANGE COUNTY BUILDING & LOAN ASSN.
Orlando, Florida
"The City Beautiful"

Tree-Ripened Fruit For Gifts

What would be more appreciated than a box of assorted citrus fruits, such as Grapefruit, Oranges, Tangerines and Kumquats?

STANDARD CRATE, 50 LBS.	HALF CRATE, 25 LBS.
Grapefruit.....\$1.00	Grapefruit.....\$0.75
Grapefruit and Oranges.....\$1.50	Grapefruit and Oranges.....\$1.00
Grapefruit and Tangerines.....\$1.50	Grapefruit and Tangerines.....\$1.00
Oranges.....\$1.00	Oranges.....\$0.75
Tangerines.....\$1.00	Tangerines.....\$0.75

Satisfactory Delivery Guaranteed. Above prices include PREPAID express anywhere East of Mississippi River.

Hamilton, Michelson & Co., Miami, Florida

mind one that the State's fertile soil gives it other industries than that of entertaining vacationists. More than 10,000,000 crates of grapefruit and oranges were recently grown in Florida in one year. Contrary to general belief also, is the fact that the State is far from uncomfortable as a place of residence in midsummer. Proximity to the ocean helps to preserve equal temperature.

The constant use of one product of Florida and southern states, other than fruits and cotton, is little known. The Spanish moss that festoons the everglades is now largely picked, packed and sent to Detroit, and many an owner of one of America's most popular and ubiquitous cars has been in contact with it for years, without knowing what a romantic material was buffing his shocks.

CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN HAS MOVED FIVE FEET

PALO ALTO, Cal., Dec. 7.—Mt. Tamalpais has moved five feet south since 1900, Mt. Diablo 3½ feet southeast and Point Reyes 11 feet north, Dr. Bailey Willis, geologist of Stanford University, declared in an address here delivered. He said the greatest movement in California was near San Luis Obispo, "where the railway station moved 15 feet."

"The movements noted indicate a readjustment of great masses of rock since the earthquake disturbance of 1906 and also conditions of pressure south of San Juan Batista," he declared.

BIG SUGAR FACTORY FOR JAMAICA. KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 7.—A British syndicate, headed by the Duke of Athol, has decided to erect a big central sugar factory in the eastern portion of the island. They will spend fully \$3,000,000 on the project.

SCOTTISH OIL DIVIDEND PASSED. LONDON, Dec. 7.—The action of the Scottish Oil Company, Ltd., in passing its dividend, caused surprise, as it was generally assumed the agreement with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company to supply crude oil would enable the regular payment of preference dividend, but this hope has been unfulfilled.

MIAMI BEACH

INVESTMENTS
First mortgages paying 8% annually.
Real Estate Rentals
INSURANCE

Reference: Any Bank or Trust Company in Miami or Miami Beach.

NATIONAL SALES & INVESTMENT CORP.
1121 Lingua Road
F. R. HUMPHREY T. A. KOONS

Florida at Its Best



SUNSHINE and the year 'round; royal and coconut palms surging in Gulf stream breezes; Palm Beach clothes and bathing in January; the tang of the sea and the tonic of pine; these and a thousand and one other joys greet the winter visitor to Miami. And Miami at its most beautiful and best is—

CORAL GABLES

Miami's Master Suburb

ONE OF the greatest examples of town planning in this country, Coral Gables has already expended \$5,000,000 in beautifying improvements of the finest type. It lies three miles from the center of Miami, and covers approximately four square miles. Fine parks and golf courses, a Venetian lake of wondrous beauty, country club, hotel, ten dances—all of the refinements, comforts and conveniences of home life are here in abundance.

Every visitor to Florida should see Coral Gables this winter. It is tropical Florida at its most beautiful and best.

GEO. E. MERRICK, Owner and Developer
DAMMERS & BURNES, General Sales Agents.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 158 E. FLAGLER ST. MIAMI, FLA.
BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK CITY ATLANTIC CITY BOSTON
WASHINGTON AND ALL FLORIDA CITIES

FLORIDA CITY PLANS FOR MANY VISITORS

Orlando's Hotels and Country Clubs Make Preparations for Busy Winter Season

ORLANDO, Fla., Dec. 4 (Special Correspondence)—When Ponce de Leon established Florida, he set in the name a standard which the State always has lived up to. And Florida—Land of Flowers—is beautifying its highways so that in a year or two visitors will be able to drive for miles through avenues of blossoming oleander trees, flowering hibiscus, and flaming poinsettias.

Orlando has taken a front place in this beautification program, and when the annual flower show is held in March, Orange Avenue will be a veritable avenue of roses. The Symphony Orchestra, Ross V. Steele, conductor, is a new addition to the city's attractions. The grand opera season will be in February and March. The new public library houses a valuable collection of rare books given to the city by Capt. Charles L. Albertson of Waverly, N. Y., whose genealogical and research library is said to be very interesting.

Orlando's hotels have had good patronage through the summer, while the strictly tourist hotels are opening some six weeks earlier than usual. The San Juan and the Angebilt—the two 10-story houses—have many guests already established for the winter. The Orange Court apartments and the Bonnie Villa are new this year. The Orlando Country Club, which opened its season Thanksgiving night, has outlined an interesting winter program. It has a new bathing beach, pavilion with an attractive roof garden, and tennis courts which are lighted for night playing. D. D. Briggs, president of the Tourist Club, announces a tentative program, and the Open Forum, also under his direction, will have many speakers this year.

SOUTH IS BOOMING IN CONSTRUCTION

Building, Bridge, and Road Work Exceeding Records

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 7.—Southern construction work for 1923 promises to establish a new record, according to reports received in building construction circles in Atlanta. Already it has exceeded for the first nine months of the year the very extensive building activity of 1922, and is far above the 1921 figures for the same period. Contracts awarded for building and other construction projects in the 16 southern states in the first nine months of 1923 had a total valuation of more than \$421,750,000, according to figures made public here by the Adair Realty and Trust Company, which is financing many southern structures. This compares with \$409,997,000 in contracts awarded for the corresponding period of the preceding year, and with the total of \$330,000,000 for the whole of 1921.

Contracts to be let, covering definitely planned construction projects total \$1,069,400,000, compared with \$808,280,000 for the nine months' period of 1922 and with \$715,155,000 for the first nine months of 1921.

The total of \$81,400,000 representing contracts to be awarded as announced in September, and \$149,268,000 for similar reports given out in August afford an idea of the big volume of work in prospect for fall and the early winter months of 1924.

From the standpoint of the amount of money involved in contracts let, reports show that road paving and bridge work holds first place, the total for the nine months' period being \$131,298,000, as compared with \$111,372,000 for the similar period of the preceding year.

Next come miscellaneous enterprise contracts with a total valuation of \$79,348,000. This classification includes such projects as garages, piers, hydroelectric and steam-electric plants, hospitals, railroad shops, grain elevators, water and rail terminal facilities, and all such work not covered specifically in the other classifications.

The south, as Atlanta business men point out, is experiencing now its greatest era of development. What the future holds in store for southern building and development may only be conjectured, but building men here say the present marvelous activity shows no sign of diminishing, and it is not unreasonable to expect it to continue in 1924 and probably gain force during that year.

RUSSIA TO RECEIVE ONE MILLION BIBLES

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—A gift of 1,000,000 Bibles to Russia, the equipping of a publishing plant there, and establishment of training schools for the as the immediate means of helping as the immediate means of helping Russia, were recommended in resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Chicago Church Federation.

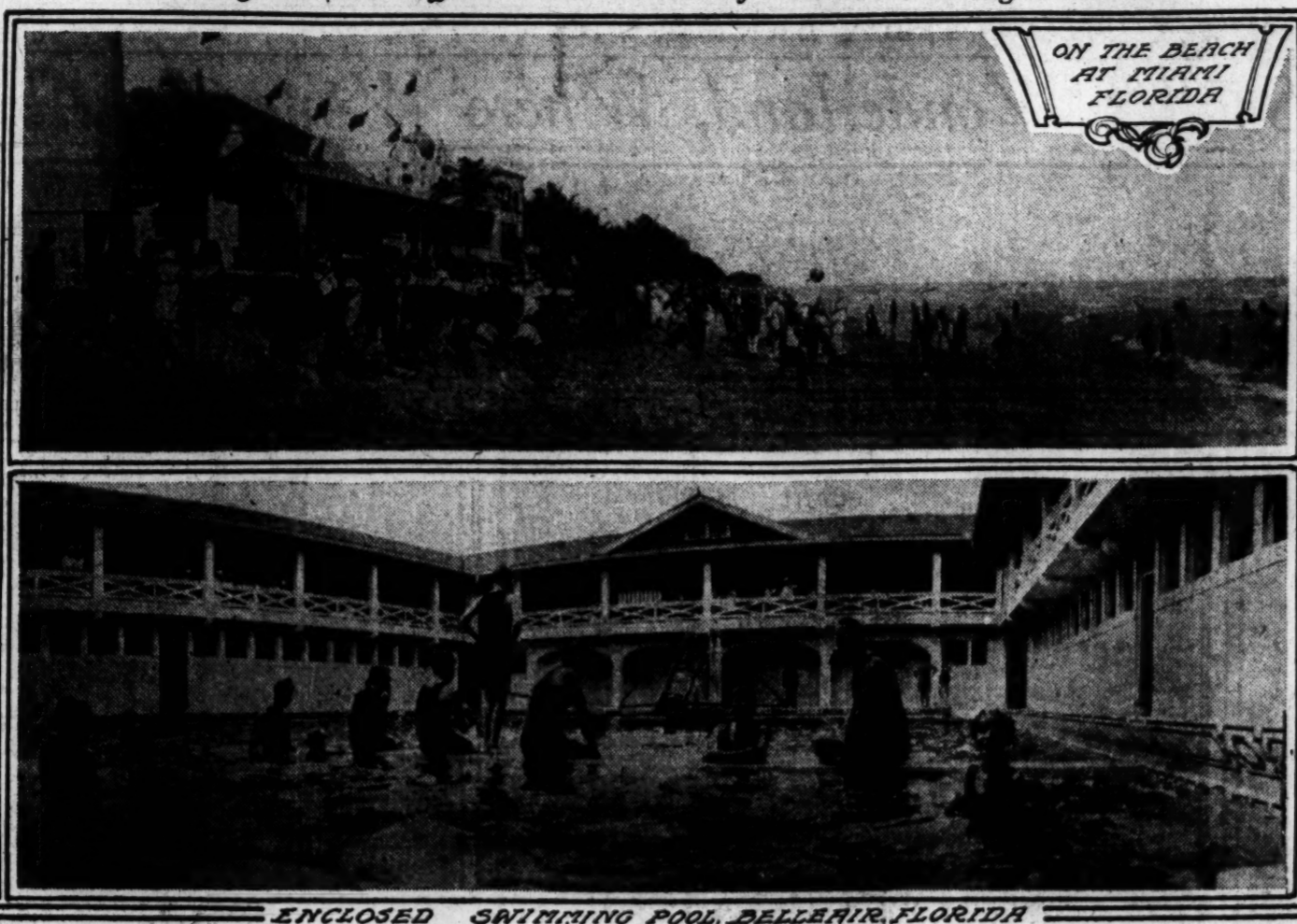
The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America was urged to consider the advisability of sending representatives to Russia to act in the capacity of advisers and report on aids that could be rendered.

FUNDS SOUGHT TO BUY EMBASSY BUILDINGS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Funds would be allotted to the State Department for the acquisition of housing for embassies and legations, costing not more than \$500,000 each in Buenos Aires, Paris, Berlin, Rome, Tokyo and Madrid, under a bill introduced today by John J. Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts.

Authority to acquire similar buildings in Vienna, Brussels and Lima and to provide quarters for American consuls at Hankow, Tientsin, and Canton, China, costing not more than \$300,000 each, would be provided.

Sunny Florida Offers Your Choice of Winter Bathing Facilities



ENCLOSED SWIMMING POOL, BELLEAIR, FLORIDA

MIAMI PROMISES SPORTING EVENTS

Florida Resort Plans Championship Events in Golf, Tennis, Powerboat and Plane Races

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 7 (Special)—From winter to summer, from snow to flowers, and from chilly blasts to balmy breezes, such is the transition within a few short hours from the northland to Miami—the south's fascinating winter playground.

A modern city awaits the visitor. Hotels and apartment houses are comfortable and convenient. There are thousands of attractive bungalows; miles of well-paved streets; beautiful parks and picturesque boulevards. Add to these more substantial factors, the casino, numerous theaters, outdoor recreational advantages, with a band giving concerts daily in a coconut palm park, and one has a brief catalogue of the pleasures Miami invites the world to share. Palm-bordered and velvet-turfed golf courses and courts for tennis, archery, bowling-on-the-green, and horseshoe pitching are made available to all.

Extensive Program

For the amusement of her guests, Miami has provided one of the most extensive programs ever arranged in any resort. This will cover a period of four months, and will include championships in every branch of outdoor sport. Champion golfers will be seen in competition on some of the seven courses.

The 50 or more tennis courts will see the pick of tennis players in matches. The four polo fields at Miami Beach will stage stirring contests in which the star players of the United States and the best trained and swiftest mounts will participate.

Miami's midwinter combined air and water competition will bring together some of the speediest craft and planes in the United States. This event is the annual regatta on Biscayne Bay, and the annual competition for the Curtis trophy. The regatta is authorized by the American Power Boat Association, which furnished the judges and officials of the races. The usual splendid trophies that are offered for races in this regatta are augmented by many other handsome cups and prizes and cash purses. Some of the winning power boats that captured honors on the Great Lakes last summer will be entered in these events.

\$10,000 Curtis Trophy

Sanction has been given by the American Aeronautical Association for the holding of the annual contests for \$10,000 Curtis trophy on the same dates as the regatta. Awards for special events. The flyers of the United States Navy will compete in this affair as well as many unattached airmen who have made records with airplanes.

"Jai-alai," sometimes called "pelota," the national ball game of Spain, will be played in Miami this winter, the

A Touch of the Old World in Bermuda



Photograph by Wm. Weiss & Co.

The Narrow Streets and Quaint Houses of St. George's Hark Back to Olden Days in Appearance and Name. This is Shin Bone Alley

first games to start on or about Jan. 15.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be spent at once by the newly organized company in building the necessary specially constructed courts, stands, and buildings. The courts will be constructed at Hialeah, Cuba, and operator of two Jai-alai "frontons" or courts, one in Havana, and the other in San Feguez, Cuba.

the winter season. The game has been often referred to as "tennis magnified 1000 times."

The petition for the charter asks for an authorized capital of \$500,000. The principal mover in the gigantic enterprise is A. P. Vasquez, Havana, Cuba, and operator of two Jai-alai "frontons" or courts, one in Havana, and the other in San Feguez, Cuba.

ST. PETERSBURG PLANS BIG WINTER

\$5,000,000 Has Been Spent in Erecting New Hotels—Good Roads Await Motorists

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence)—In preparation for one of the busiest winters in years, St. Petersburg has been busy erecting modern hotels and building boulevards. More than \$5,000,000 has been spent in the construction of new hotels, it is said.

Among these is the 250-room Soreno, which is expected to be completed this month at a cost of more than \$1,500,000. The 252-room Mason is expected to open about the same time. This structure too will cost well over \$1,000,000.

Three other hotels, smaller only by comparison, being of 100 to 150-room capacity, the Suwannee, The Royal Palm and the Phell also will be ready, representing together an investment of about \$2,000,000. In addition, more than a dozen small hostels, large apartment houses, and clubs with tourist accommodations, are under way. The city's home-building work, financed by the transients of other years, who have decided to make the city their permanent winter or year-around home, includes hundreds of structures, ranging in cost from \$5000 to \$75,000.

St. Petersburg has under construction 30 miles of paved boulevards and streets to be added to the present 80-mile system.

BERMUDA ISLAND ALL-YEAR RESORT

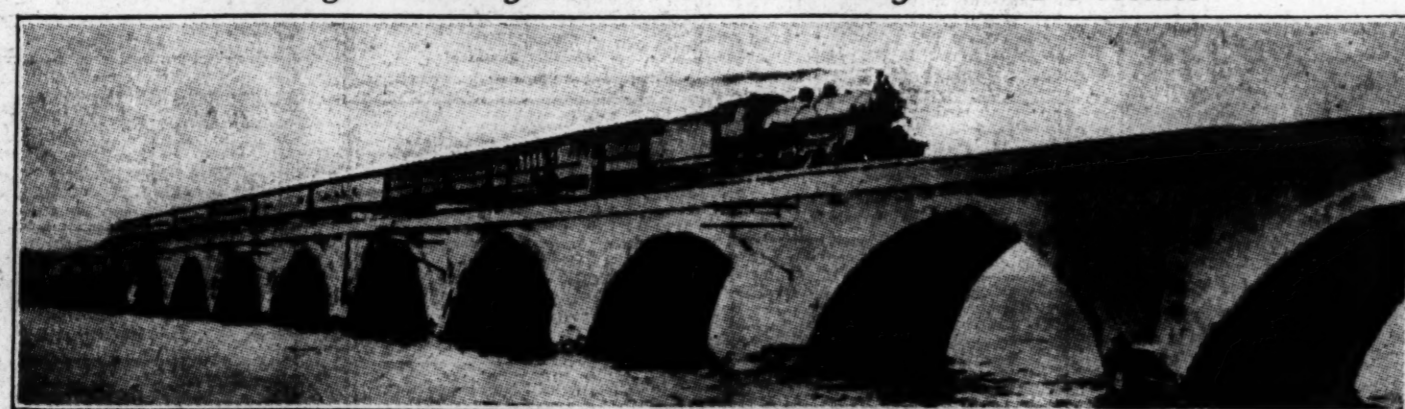
Two days' sail from New York is a coral land of perpetual spring. This is Bermuda—favorite all-year resort—where a Devonshire-Surrey landscape from the south of England has been set in a tropical sea. There are roses at Christmas and Easter lilies in the spring, and boating, sailing and fishing all the year.

The average temperature does not vary more than about 20 degrees—from 55-70 in winter to 78-82 in summer. It is an outdoor land because of its climate; the excellent crushed coral roads induce bicycling, riding and driving. Golf and tennis, too, are popular, and tournaments have been arranged at which the ranking players attend annually. Sea sports are among the most favored pastimes. All the under-water life is revealed through the famous glass-bottomed boats.

The islands that make up the Bermudas number from 300 to 360, but the half dozen important ones lie in an area of 18 miles by 6, with a land surface of less than 20 square miles. They are surrounded on three sides by long coral reefs extending in many cases for miles under water.

The two towns are St. George's, the original settlement, and Hamilton, the capital, at the other end. Both are equipped with good accommodations for visitors, varying in from small boarding houses to luxurious hotels.

Going to Sea by Rail—A Thrill Only Florida Provides



For 128 Miles the Long Key Viaduct Spans the Azure Sea, Linking the Myriad Coral Isles. The Train Pictured Above, the "Havana Special," Connects Key West With the Florida Mainland. From Key West the Tourist May Take the Boat to Cuba

SOUTHERN HOTELS

GEORGIA



The New FIREPROOF
BON AIR-VANDERBILT Hotel
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

OPENING DATE:—DECEMBER 20th, 1923

THE Bon Air Vanderbilt Hotel from the date of its opening, was an instant success. To meet the demand for accommodations, one hundred large double bedrooms, each with a private bath, have been added this autumn. The site is historical ground, overlooking the Savannah River, and the City of Augusta. The locality is endowed by Nature with a climate unexcelled for comfort. It is truly the sunny South. The average number of sunny hours

at the Bon Air exceeds that of other resorts, including those in France and Italy. Fourteen consecutive winters without snow! The Bon Air-Vanderbilt Hotel enjoys the cordial approval of the most discriminating patrons. Two 18-hole Golf Courses of International reputation with perfect greens and fairways, and a Country Club with Tennis Courts, available for Bon Air guests. Horseback riding, motor trips and excellent trap shooting.

Through Compartment Car, New York to Augusta, (Southern Ry.) daily, 12:10. Through Pullman Car (Coast Line), daily, 9:15 a.m. Through Pullman Car daily from Chicago. From Florida through Pullman leaving Jacksonville each morning and evening. New York stock exchange office, Munds and Winslow

For reservations apply
The Vanderbilt Hotel, New York City
Hotel Bossart, Brooklyn



Hotel
De Soto

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA
"South's most beautiful and homelike hotel."
European plan. \$3.00 upward. Ideal climate.
Booklet.

LOUISIANA

The St. Charles
NEW ORLEANS
"THE PARIS OF AMERICA"
One of America's Good Hotels
ALFRED S. AMER & CO. LTD., PROP.

NORTH CAROLINA



The
Manor
Albemarle Park
Asheville, N.C.

A "perfectly charming" English Inn in the glorious, out-of-door Land of the Sky. Real Southern hospitality, homelike informality, perfect service, concentrated comfort. An "all the year" resort for pleasure and sport exclusively. Horseback riding. Finest of motor roads.

Through Sleeping Car Service Daily from New York

"Perfect Golf in a Perfect Climate"

Two 18-hole courses—The Asheville, and the
Biltmore Forest Country Club
ALBERT H. MALONE, Manager

In America — An English Inn —

SOUTH CAROLINA

EARLY GOLF
Pine Forest Inn
and Cottages

SUMMERVILLE, S. C.
22 miles from historical Charleston
OPEN DECEMBER 15TH
Early season rates to Feb. 1st
Special January and February
Tournaments.

The most delightful months for golfers. No snow, always sunshine and flowers. Superior 18-hole golf course greatly improved. New stable equipment. Cuisine and service on par with the best Metropole. For rates address MISS J. H. GOMILA, P. O. Box 255, Pine Forest, S.C.

WILLARD A. SENNA, Manager

Villa Charleston
South Carolina

Margherita

Delightfully Located on South Battery
EARLY SEASON RATES

MISSISSIPPI

The Zephyrs
PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS.
On the Gulf of Mexico
(35 miles from New Orleans)

Situated in spacious park overlooking the Gulf. Salt water bathing, fishing, boating, etc. Modern accommodations, excellent table. For rates address MISS J. H. GOMILA, P. O. Box 255, Pine Forest, S.C.

Enjoy Winter
on the Gulf Coast
(Gulf of Mexico)

The Mississippi Coast of the Gulf of Mexico offers a delightful climate during the winter months, all of the outdoor sports, including GOLF and all WATER SPORTS. Accessible from any part of the United States or Canada easily and quickly. No Comfort, Good Meals and Hospitable Service at

HOTEL MIRAMAR,
PASS CHRISTIAN, MISS.
HOTEL BELMAR,
GULFPORT, MISS.

TEXAS

Sunny San Antonio
El Dorado Hotel
(Formerly Hot Wells Hotel)

EUROPEAN PLAN

Rates: \$8 without, \$10 with bath per week

Arcade Hotel

BRADENTOWN, FLORIDA
Completed Dec. 1, 1923
PRIVATE BATHS
European Plan for Transients
Rates \$1.00 to \$4.00 per day
Osborne special meals, 25c to \$1.00
R. A. OSBORNE, Manager

EAST COAST

HOTEL BROWARD

Fort Lauderdale, Florida
Modern & Fireproof American Plan
(30 Miles North of Miami)
One of the Best Golf Courses in Florida
Bathing Fishing Boating Dancing
100 Rooms, 75 with Bath. Reasonable Rates.
Opens DEC. 23. L. R. DUDLEY, Mgr.
Also Bon Mere Inn, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

FLORIDA HOTELS AND RESORTS

ST. PETERSBURG

Suwannee Hotel

St. Petersburg, Fla.



The Sunshine City's first completed modern, fire-proof hotel. Now ready. Literature and floor plan upon request.

John N. Brown, Owner
H. B. Churchill, Manager

West Coast Inn

St. Petersburg, Florida

Beautiful Location, Overlooking Fountain of Youth and Tampa Bay.

NEW ENGLAND EMPLOYEES

HOTEL MORGAN

St. Petersburg, Fla.

Beautifully Situated on Mirror Lake

In Center of City

Steam heat, hot and cold water in every room.

Single rooms and en suite, private bath.

Address F. L. TEN EYCKE

St. Petersburg Hotel

EUROPEAN PLAN

HOT AND COLD WATER IN EVERY ROOM

Rates \$2.00 up

HASKELL ADKINS, Manager

910 Central Avenue Phone 1093-M

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

Bayview Hotel

GULFPORT, FLA.

6 Miles from St. Petersburg

Overlooking beautiful Boca Ciega Bay. Street car stops at door. Fishing and pleasure boats leave pier two blocks from hotel. Rates \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 per day. American plan.

For reservations and information

Address D. E. BENTLEY, General Manager

Gulfport, Fla.

GULFPORT INN

6 Miles from St. Petersburg

Private beach, bathing pavilion, motor launch, and tennis courts. Hot, cold and circulating ice water. Flowing sulphur well. Barber shop, hair dressing parlor, in fact a complete hotel that you will thoroughly enjoy on the beach of beautiful Boca Ciega Bay.

American Plan. Rates on Application.

JANE BAKER, Prop. CLAYTON BAKER, Mgr.

GULFPORT, FLA.

ORLANDO

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

"The City Beautiful"

Entrenched among a scene of sparkling lakes, with its avenues lined by magnificent oaks and a riot of foliage and flowers everywhere, Orlando is truly "The City Beautiful" and a delightful place to spend the winter.

Exceptional facilities for tennis, lawn bowling, horseback riding, swimming, fishing and motorboating.

Orlando Country Club and 18-hole golf course offer facilities for tournament and social play.

DUBREUIL, the new 18-hole golf course, is especially attractive to men.

Fine hotels and apartments. Grand opera season. Cordial welcome.

Free illustrated booklet and any desired information on request.

Publicity Department I. Orlando Chamber of Commerce, Orlando, Florida

Orange Court

Apartment Hotel

"Orlando the city beautiful"

The finest apartment hotel in Florida. The best world in hotel service, convenience, comfort and refinement.

Not merely a hotel but a HOME.

Some special features: swimming pool, social hall, golf, fishing, orchestra, lectures, music festival, etc.

Hotel service American plan. Grill room a la carte.

Invitation extended only to those who desire the best.

Rates for Hotel or Apartment service on application. Address R. E. GRABEL, President.

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HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY

FLORIDA

TAMPA

Summer is calling you to this thriving commercial-resort hub of Florida's West Coast. Unique among American cities, historic, colorful, sub-tropical. Lying on the gateway to Panama and Isles of southern seas. Famous Spanish restaurants; wonderful fishing, bathing, boating and water sports—Write for literature. Mid-Winter Fair.

Regular boat excursions to other interesting resorts. Delightful, balmy weather. Four golf courses, many other sports. Open air band concerts. For play, rest, recreation and investment—Write

Y. A. YOUNG

BOARD OF TRADE

TAMPA, FLORIDA

St. Petersburg

invites you

Come to The Sunshine City. Have rest or sport in this glorious climate between Tampa Bay and the Gulf of Mexico.

Enthusiasm has made St. Petersburg the South's most rapidly growing resort city.

Golf, fishing, bathing and other sports. Open-air concerts. Apartment houses, cottages and magnificent hotels provide varied accommodations.

For information and booklet, address:

C. M. EDDY

Chamber of Commerce

St. Petersburg, Florida



Your Home in Florida

In St. Petersburg, the Hotel Mason

offers a delightful winter home. New, fireproof structure in the center of the Sunshine City. 250 outside rooms each with bath. American plan. Service by white employees. Opening December 15th.

Sherman Dennis, Manager.

Hotel Mason

St. Petersburg, Fla.

Hotel Ames

St. Petersburg, Fla.

Harmonious home; modern; seventy

rooms, steam heat; American Plan

\$3.00 to \$5.00 per day

Ames and Ames, Ownership Management.

Summer-Lake Lodge, Hendersonville, N. C.

Windermere Hotel

RATES ON APPLICATION

M. E. LOVE, Prop.

221 FIFTH AVENUE NORTH

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

St. Petersburg, Florida

Manhattan Hotel

Select family hotel, in best residential section, five minutes' walk from business district, same distance from water front.

Large beautiful grounds, modern steam heated garage, and special attention to comfort of guests. Booklet and rates on request. Rates reasonable. Ownership management for eight years.

Hotel Huntington

St. Petersburg, Fla.

A modern hotel in exclusive residential section, amidst an orange grove, overlooking Tampa Bay, within a stone's throw of all outdoor sports, shops, and theaters.

J. LEE HANSEN, Prop. PAUL B. BURNS, Mgr.

Hotel Detroit

St. Petersburg, Fla.

Best known hotel in St. Petersburg, occupies over an acre of ground in the heart of the Sunshine City. 300 rooms, 150 with bath. Reasonable rates, excellent accommodations, and real hospitality.

B. F. HAYWARD, Mgr.

Hotel Butler Arms

Mrs. C. Gamble, Owner and Manager

Third Avenue North, Near Second Street

ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

Ideal location. Within five minutes' walk of Amusement Park, Post Office, Recreation Pier, Shopping Center, Churches.

ST. AUGUSTINE

THIS WINTER

SUMMER IN

St. Augustine

and fishing, an historical charm combined with a modern spirit of progress that is the pride of Dixie, a complete school system.

America's Oldest City offers unlimited opportunities for the investor, because the next great development in Florida is scheduled for St. Augustine.

The Ancient City, now coming to be known as "The Friendly City," because of its courteous treatment of visitors, will follow a century-old custom and stage again its Ponce de Leon Celebration, a world-famous pageant commemorating the discovery of Florida by Ponce de Leon in 1513, the historical and thoroughly high-grade festival to be held in 1924 on April 8, 9 and 10.

"Best Golf Climate in the World"

1913 Population 7,000; 1923 Population 12,500

For booklets and further information, write

THE ST. AUGUSTINE BOARD OF TRADE

Hotel Marion

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

New, well-appointed tourist hotel.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES

FACING BEACH

Hotel Alhambra

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

Opposite Main Entrance of the

Ponce de Leon

W. H. BONER, Mgr.

Hotel Magnolia

St. Augustine, Fla.

ACCOMMODATES 300

\$20,000 expended on house for this season, making it a new house.

Rates moderate. Write for booklet.

PALMER & McDOWELL, Proprietors

FORT PIERCE

New Fort Pierce Hotel

Delightful Climate

Every Available Comfort

Guests of Hotel

Our Guests to Make Their

Motoring—Fishing—Tennis

Winter Home

AL. F. WILSON, Manager

On the Famous Indian River

Fort Pierce, Florida

FLORENCE VILLA

FLORENCE VILLA, FLORIDA

OPENS DECEMBER 20TH

New addition of 40 rooms

with bath. Under same ownership as "Breakwater Court,

Kennebunkport, Maine." We have our own nine hole golf course.

REUEL W. NORTON & SON

DE LAND

HOTEL

COLLEGE ARMS

DE LAND, FLORIDA

A distinguished winter

course, new high rolling

pine country. With vel-

vety green putting greens.

Open December 15th.

THEO. C. BROOKS

Manager

JACKSONVILLE

Jacksonville Florida



Plan a trip this winter to Florida.

Make this Gateway City of the Sun-

shine State your headquarters. Ample

and modern hotels, boarding and

rooming houses, provide luxurious or

modest accommodations.

Summer Outdoor Sports In a Balmey Winter Climate

New municipal golf course, tennis

courts, roller skating, sailing, fishing.

Ideal river and land trips to nationally

famed beauty spots. Band concerts, ex-

cellent theaters, social and fraternal ac-

tivities. Every day, in every way, there's

rest and zest, pleasure and play.

Write for Illustrated Booklet

"Jacksonville as a Place of Winter

Residence." It tells the things you want

to know about this Florida city—its

beauty, location, attractions, and its

matchless winter climate. A copy in

your grip will help to make your visit

more enjoyable. Your name and ad-

dress, please.

City Advertising Department

Room 10-F, City Hall

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Hotel Mason

Jacksonville, Florida

GEORGE H. MARION, Manager

250 Rooms. One of the finest dining

rooms in the South. Headquarters Old

Colony Club.

HOTEL JACKSON

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

100 Rooms—50 Baths

Comfort Without

Extravagance

Childs Restaurant

Center of amusement

Robert W. Mims

"Open the Year Round"

Royal Palms

Hotel

MRS. R. P. DECKER, Proprietress

All Modern Conveniences

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN

225 West Duval St., opposite Windsor Hotel, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

New Hotel Windle

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

European—modern, heart of city. Clean,

comfortable, reasonable. Café, Garage.

Near new Municipal eighteen-hole golf

course.

Write for Booklet and Rates.

The Good JACKSONVILLE

ARAGON A distinguished year-

around hotel. One

of the most inviting of the South-

land. Distinctive atmosphere. So-

lidly comfortable. Conveniently

located for business or leisure.

RATES UPON REQUEST.

Hotel Advertising Charge

See an agent line

Minimum Space Acceptable

14 lines (1 inch), \$4.50.

DAYTONA



THE WILLIAMS

DAYTONA, FLA.

EUROPEAN PLAN CAPACITY 300

Daytona's Largest and Most Modern Hotel.

Rebuilt and Refurnished. Ideal Central Loca-

tion. All outside rooms. Each room or suite with

private bath.

6,000 sq. feet of Porch with hardwood floors for

Dancing in the open. Orchestra.

HIGH-CLASS RESTAURANT AND GRILL

OPEN ALL YEAR

J. G. CRAFT, Manager

DAYTONA

On the FLORIDA EAST COAST

"The Prettiest Resort in the World"

Combining all the attractions of Ocean, River and Tropical Scenery

DAYTONA is located on the Ocean and beautiful

Hulafia River, affording the finest Yachting and

Fishing, as well as surf and still water bathing.

PRIVILEGE OF THREE GOLF COURSES

Equable climate, free musical concerts in the BURGESS CASINO. Most

central point from which to tour the State. Favored by motorists in all directions.

For information and accommodations, address any of the following hotels:

Hotel	Capacity	Hotel	Capacity	Hotel	Capacity
Ridgewood	275	Williams	300	Prince George	125
Arroyo Hotel and Apts.	150	The Morgan	125	New Gables	125
Hotel Halifax	50	The Oaks	50	Ivy Lane Hotel	50
Hamilton	50	Washington	50	Lyndon	50
Hotel Dunham	50	The Pines	50	Lyndon	50
The Prospect	50	Colonial	50	The New Embassy	50

A few rooms at lower rates.

Also special rates for American Plan.

Open December 1st to May 1st

JULIAN A. ARROYO, Pres.

Hotel Princess Issena

SEABREEZE, FLA.

Open December 1st, closed May 1st

HENRY W. HAYNES, Proprietor

Hotel Dunham

Daytona, Florida

Reasonable Rates White Help

EXCELLENT SERVICE

Sited on a most beautiful Avenue.

Arroyo Gardens Hotel

and Apartments

DAYTONA—FLORIDA

Daytona's beautiful modern and splen-

didly equipped hotel. In the heart of

everything. One block from the

Christian Science Church

EUROPEAN PLAN RATES

Single rooms, \$3.00 and up

Double rooms, \$4.50 and up

Suites, \$5.00 and up

Also special rates for American Plan.

Open December 1st to May 1st

JULIAN A. ARROYO, Pres.

EAST COAST

The EAST COAST of FLORIDA

ANOTHER season is about to open in

the Land of Wonderful Winters—

one which promises to eclipse all preceding

seasons and points the necessity of early

reservations.

EVERY SUMMERTIME ATTRACTION

Golf, Tennis, Surf Bathing, Fishing,

Sailing, Motoring

Magnificent hostilities, best of service, perfect

HOTELS, RESORTS AND TRAVEL

TOURING ATTRACTIONS

Hotel Arlington

COR. ARLINGTON, TREMONT, CHANDLER AND
BERKELEY STS., BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Five minutes' walk to the Theatre and Shopping District, Public Garden
and Back Bay Railway Station.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 400 GUESTS

Rooms with private bath, one person, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 per day.
\$14, \$15 and \$18 per week.

Rooms with private bath, two persons, \$3, \$3.50 and \$4 per day.
\$18, \$21 and \$24 per week.

NOTHING HIGHER. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR TWIN BEDS.

Booklet and Map on request. Every room has private bath.

GEO. B. STAYERS, Resident Manager

THE SAVOY

EUROPEAN PLAN

455 Columbus Avenue
(Accommodations for 800 Guests)
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Tel. Back Bay 5043
Cable address, Savoyco.

Rooms with private bath for one person,
\$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. Nothing
higher.

Weekly rate, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00 and
\$18.00. Nothing higher.

Suites of two sleeping rooms, parlor and bath
(four persons), \$1.00 and \$1.50 per day.
Weekly rate, \$24.00 and \$30.00. Nothing
higher.

No extra charge for rooms with twin beds.

Is within short distance of all Churches, Theatres and Shopping District.

GEORGE F. KIMBALL, Managing Director.

ONE OF BROOKLINE'S BEST

BRANDON HALL



An exclusive residential Hotel where you may
rent furnished or unfurnished suites of two,
three or more rooms for permanent or transient
occupancy at attractive rates. American Plan.
Early inspection is advised.

A. LEROY RACE, Manager.

HOTEL PURITAN

350 Commonwealth Ave. Boston

The Distinctive
Boston House

One of the most homelike
hotels in the world.

C. S. Costello, Mgr. Send for Our Booklet with
Guide to Historic Boston.

HOTEL BELLEVUE

Beacon Street

Next to State House

BOSTON

HISTORICAL DATA

ON OLD FLORIDA

Survey Made by Dr. Fewkes of

Indian Relics in Vicinity of

St. Petersburg

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Dec. 7

(Special)—With the visit of Dr. J.

Walter Fewkes, chief of the Bureau

of American Ethnology, Smithsonian

Institution, it is believed that St.

Petersburg and the region lying about

the head of Old Tampa Bay, is about

to develop an historical background.

Dr. Fewkes has just completed a

preliminary survey of the bay coast in

the vicinity of St. Petersburg, particularly

on Weedon's Island, located

about six miles north of this city, in

an endeavor to obtain additional data

relative to the early American Indian

tribes which inhabited this section.

Basing his conclusions on relics

furnished him, and several minor

discoveries made, he believes that as

the search progresses much

important data may be brought to light,

disclosing facts about the early

Indian races here, as well as relics

dating back to the days of Pánfilo de

Narváez and De Soto, Spanish

explorers, who both sailed up Old

Tampa Bay early in the fifteenth

century.

The basis for the historical setting

in this section was laid in the past by

Dr. Leslie W. Weedon and George N.

Benjamin, Tampa, former owners of

Weedon's Island, who for numbers of

years past had found various objects

of Indian handicraft, as well as the

remains of Spanish implements of

warfare, including pieces of copper

mail and ancient blunderbusses.

Party Making Excavations

Dr. Fewkes, who only recently re-

turned to Washington, D. C., after a

visit of nearly three weeks in these

parts, has left behind him a party

which is making excavations on

Weedon's Island, in charge of Stanley

A. Hedburg, this city, and expects to

return to the city early next year,

provided the excavations bring to light

any objects considered of importance

in connection with his research work.

Much of the Gulf of Mexico is dotted

with shell mounds, especially that section

about the head of Tampa Bay, and

it is one of these mounds, the origin

of which has never been explained,

that the excavators are now working

in on Weedon's Island. Several of

these shell mounds are to be seen in

the city of St. Petersburg, and the oldest

of white settlers recount that the

Indians had no definite legend as to

their origin.

Many bits of pottery and Indian

implements have either been found

since Dr. Fewkes came to this section,

or were turned over to him by

finders who had discovered them pre-

made.

The WENDOME
BOSTONWHEN YOU VISIT
BOSTON

consider the Hotel Vendome, unique
among the better hotels of the
country because of its exceptional
location, its selected clientele and
general atmosphere of homelike
hospitality. Delightfully situated
in the famous Back Bay district,
quickly accessible to everything—
Commonwealth Avenue at
Dartmouth Street.

ON "IDEAL TOUR"

American and European Plans
During Summer Months
Send for Illustrated Booklet
G. H. GREENGLASS COMPANY
Everett P. Ashley, Mgr., Director
Franklin K. Pierce, Associate Mgr.

"Boston's
Leading Hotels"

The following hostilities are interna-
tionally famous for their service,
cuisine, and appointments.

Hotel Touraine

Quietly dignified and homelike
throughout, this famous old hotel
attracts to the finest families in the
land.

Parker House

Men of affairs find this hotel an
ideal rendezvous in which to meet
their clients, friends and visitors.

Young's Hotel

Internationally famous for New
England cooking and much to be
learned for banquets, dinners, and
luncheon.

J. R. WHIPPLE CORPORATION

CONNECTICUT

One of Boston's Best Residential Hotels
Cormorant Charlesgate East, Beacon and
Marlborough Streets
Reservations for Permanent or Transient
Occupancy
Tel. B. B. 2376. HERBERT O. SUMMERS

HOTEL CANTERBURY

Charlesgate West and Newbury Street
BOSTON

A number of most desirable apartments
now available for occupancy.

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Clinton to Face Loser of Appleby-Appleby Match in National Amateur 18 & T

Player.	W.	L.	High run.	High average.
J. A. Clifton Jr.....	3	0	41	126-52
F. T. Ambley.....	2	1	41	12-17
E. S. Appleby.....	1	1	42	10
E. W. Gardner.....	2	2	48	8 16-33
J. Klinger.....	1	3	48	5 40-42
Dr. R. M. Roseow.....	0	3	41.	6 9-31

the loser will meet the undefeated player of the tourney, J. A. Clinton Jr., in the last game. Jacob Klinger of Austria and Dr. R. M. Roseow of Baltimore meet in the other match.

To \$9, yesterday at the Newark Athletic Club, made two new records for the tournament, one a high run of 51 and the other a high average of 14-2-17. Appleby was in splendid form and his double-figure runs were frequent and masterfully executed. His position play dominated and was the direct result of long runs. Dr. Roscoe scored a run of 31, but never appeared likely to gain on the lead Appleby established. The score by innings:

E. T. Appleby—	1	0	31	1	0	25	0	7	2	1
Dr. Roscoe—	1	2	15	2	25	0	2	25	0	2
	14	2	17	25	0	2	25	0	2	2

Aver. 14-2-17. High run, 51.

Dr. R. M. Roscow—0 4 3 1 0 0 1 6
2 4 21 51 0 1 20 4—83, AVer. 5 4 17. "High
run—31. Referee—Louis Crane.

Clinton won his third straight match
of the tourney yesterday, when he de-
feated E. W. Gardner, 250 to 214 in 33
innings. Gardner played well and kept
pace with Clinton for the first half of
the game, but the victory was steady,
and gradually worked its way away,
but for a rally in the last few innings
by Gardner the score might have been
somewhat larger. The score by innings:

J. A. Clinton Jr.—	7	4	1	0	5	12	0	1	1	10
E. W. Gardner—	3	17	0	2	4	0	8	22	11	0
	7	0	25	3	7	20	10	2	19	19

Red Long runs featured the match between F.S. Appleby and Jacob Klinger, which the former won by a score of 250-82 in 31 innings. Neither player exhibited steadieness enough when batting was making men play cleverly. Klinger was far from form, running 14 in two successive innings as his best showing. Appleby missed frequently, brought down gains in the last three runs of 23, 23, 32 and 25. For the first five innings he failed to score. The score by innings:

F. S. Appleby—0 0 0 0 0 11 14 16 3 2
43 2 3 2 23 23 1 1 3 22 1 7 19 9 1
Jacob Klinger—0 7 6 2 0 2 6 1 0 0 1
32 1 0 0 14 11 1 2 1 0 3 0 0 1 1
Referee—Louis Crane.

Yale and Harvard Clubs Tie for Lead

These Perennial Leaders of Team

Squash Tennis Meet Again

METROPOLITAN INTERCLUB SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

(Class A)

Club—	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard Club	2	0	1.000
Yale Club	2	0	1.000
Princeton Club	1	1	.333
Columbia Univ. Club ..	1	1	.333
Crescent Athletic Club ..	0	2	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The perennial leaders of team squash tennis, the Harvard Club and the Yale Club, had easy tasks yesterday to defeat the Columbia University Club and the Princeton Club, respectively, as each of the latter were lacking the aid of their principal players, Jay Gould and Frank Klidde of Columbia, and H. R. Mixsell and John Taylor for the Orange and Black. Yale

Club took every match from Princeton, while Columbia managed to capture one match out of the seven. These results place Harvard Club and Yale Club in a tie for the lead, with two victories and no defeats each. They will meet next Thursday to settle the question.

Recent challenge matches in the Yale Club had caused a shift in the playing order, and C. T. Cooney headed the list.

With T. K. Coward, former leader, Huw in third position. Cooney more than justified his new rank, by defeating A. W. Riley, a high ranking member, for many years, in straight games by the one-sided scores of 15-8, 15-9.

C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, 15-8, 15-9.

O. L. Guernsey, Yale Club, defeated Basil Harris, Princeton Club, 15-6, 15-12.

T. R. Coward, Yale Club, defeated J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, 15-11, 15-11.

D. B. Brown, Yale Club, defeated Gaylin W. Brackenridge, Princeton Club, 15-11, 15-11.

13-15, 15-18, 15-12.
C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club, defeated
R. L. Farrelly, Princeton Club, 18-15,
15-7.
A. J. Corder, Yale Club, defeated H.
G. Larson, Princeton Club, 15-10, 15-9.
H. V. Crawford, Yale Club, defeated
Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, 15-4,
15-12.
F. Van S. Hyde, winner of the
Princeton invitation title, headed the

list of the Harvard Club players, but his former coadjutor, Hewitt Morgan, was absent from the list, his position being assumed by F. S. Whitlock. All the games were one-sided, Hyde being especially effective without great effort against R. V. Mahon, who replaced Gould. The score was 15-5, 15-2. Kingsley Kunhardt made a fair stand against Whitlock, scoring 11 points in each game. He was inclined to take

R. B. Haines, the Columbia Class B captain, was the only victor for his team, defeating P. M. Morrison, a left hander. 15-7, 15-12. The left-handed play of Morrison gave Haines much trouble, as he could not use his favorite service with much effect. He played a

brilliant game, however, though a tendency to avoid shots when close to forrison cost him many points. He was also inclined to concede points and bets before they were asked for.

F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated V. Mahon, Columbia University Club, 5-3, 15-2.

F. S. Whitlock, Harvard Club, defeated Kingsley Kunhardt, Columbia University Club, 15-11, 15-11.

W. Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, defeated V. D. L. Starbuck, Columbia University Club, 15-11, 15-3.
William Rand Jr., Harvard Club, defeated M. L. Cornell, Columbia University Club, 15-2, 15-5.
R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, defeated P. M. Morrison, Harvard Club, 15-7, 15-12.
R. C. Rand, Harvard Club, defeated F. Keeler, Columbia University Club, 11-15, 15-9.

G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, de-
ceased Willis Putnam, Columbia Uni-
versity Club, 15-2, 15-1.

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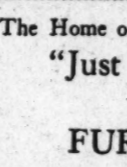
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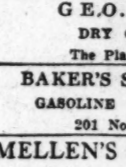
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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Fashions of Yesteryear and By and By

"WHY is it," a puzzled gentleman asked the writer, "that one accepts immediately as correct and agreeable, radical transformations of fashion? The huge sleeve, which one day we admire, suddenly disappears from our horizon, and we are at once equally content with the very tight sleeve. The draped skirt, the grace of which we have enjoyed, vanishes like a pricked balloon, and presto, our aesthetic sense is satisfied by a 'tube'."

The answer to the question undoubtedly is found in the fact that costumes, if well designed, are units, not mere aggregations of sleeves, skirts, and other items, and that when one part of a garment is transformed, other portions also are transformed, so that a pleasing equilibrium always is established in the conquering silhouette.

Four very beautiful dresses of 1890, 1900, and 1906 were for some time on exhibition in New York in one of the windows of B. Altman & Co., and later were to be seen in the department of imported costumes. They were the quintessence of loveliness, as that period conceived loveliness, and our eyes today, accustomed as they are to those which express the negation of those conceptions, yet delight in the elegance, the stateliness, the unchallenged beauty of their composition. They were all well worn, and the writer finds that she thinks of them as high-bred ladies instead of merely dresses!

The Nineties and the Twenties. Her eyes close, and all at once the present passes into the future, and she sees a new and strange crowd standing in front of Altman's windows, looking curiously at a group of rather splendid American costumes, which, a card informs them, were shown at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, in November, 1923. These dresses, too, are by that time a little faded, a little spotted by the festivities in which they have participated. They, also, have taken on the personalities of their wearers, and conjure up memories of admired relatives. What very different relatives, however, from those who wore the static, self-expressive designs of 1890 and 1900!

The clothes of today are restless, rhythmical, almost muscular! The soft contours of 1890 and 1900, which expressed so beautifully the gentle life of home, have yielded to the sweeping measures of life in large spaces—in business, in sports, in hotels.

We have spoken of the designs in the Altman exhibit as being self-expressive. They are fashioned with intricacy of line and adornment, gowned, ruffled, rosetted, made beautiful by "sets, gorges, and fichus. The body within them, disciplined by stays and steels, had little to say about itself. The dress was independent of it, self-expressive. The 1923 fashion show models, on the contrary, always were conscious of the wearer, and expressed the wearer's mood and movements from neck to ankle. They succeeded in this by their looseness and yielding lines. This was true alike of sports clothes, street, house, and evening costumes, and even of wraps.

Salient Themes

One of the interesting ideas which appeared over and over in sport and street suits was the dress made with an unbroken plane from neck to hem, worn with a short jacket flaring at the high hip line and made interesting by odd cuffs and scarf effects. These motives were fascinating and sometimes incredible in the suppleness with which they were unfolded, falling into unsuspected potentialities of curve and cascading line down the back and over the shoulders.

Another area of interesting decoration was the sleeve below the elbow. From shoulder to bend the sleeve was tight, then slashed and ruffled, making a charming setting for the hand, which it seemed to diminish and to blanch.

When any waistline was acknowledged it was set low and often weighted down in appearance by tiered effects over the hips. Frequently, however, the "pencil" effect dominated the belt by means of a neck-to-hem panel, set, usually, not in the middle but on the left side, and made of patterned or embroidered material.

The materials, of great beauty this season, were the incarnation of very many designs. Stripes in various groupings were even more in evidence than plaids. With goods elaborately patterned a directness of treatment is obligatory; the material must be allowed to tell its story uninterrupted. Many ingenuities, however, are possible in the arrangement of the material. In the sports coats, which never before have been so dramatic, the grouping of the elements in the design, very often rectangular blocks, were delightful and always accented the straight silhouette. Honey-comb effects, over-plaids, what might be called waffle weaves, and many other novelties enlivened suits and wraps. Very fine flannels possessing almost the quality of silk were used for sports costumes and another favorite was waders corduroy, which is very soft and lustrous in all its colors. Gene Eller's satisfying models for

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A Coat to Wear When Sports Are Over

tennis and golf—already mentioned on the Household Page—confer with the opening of the Trapshooters' School—made a good effect on the audience.

A number of mannish tailors were shown, done in heavy suitings and over-plaid designs. Their severe jackets were of medium length. Skirts for sports and street wear were about 12 inches from the ground.

In some respects the afternoon costume possesses unrivaled possibilities for originality and charm. It does not tax the wearer by severity nor does it reveal so many angularities as do the harsher lines of the prevailing evening gown. Certainly no group in this exhibition was more ravishing than these dresses. Whether developed in cloth or silk, they were enchanting in their undulating rhythms and in their combinations of materials, in their applied patterns and in their color. Lace and ribbon were predominant; buttons and buckles sparkled; fine pleatings produced interesting effects of broken light.

Radiant Metallic Fabrics

Metallic fabrics gave to evening gowns, however, incomparable radiance. Sometimes the stuffs were wrapped in serpentine folds about the figure, flowing off finally into long looped trains. This manner of individualizing the dress was delightfully illustrated by Marion Stehlik, who wound and draped and looped upon a beautiful model voluminous yards of glistening silk, that frothed and glittered like sea foam under the moon.

The hats, with few exceptions, relied for interest on the treatment of the material and some one smart ornament. This exhibition was a purely American one, and it may be that the sports-type of hat, because this is an American conception, was somewhat overstressed. The difficulty of creating a pleasant impression with these archly prim creations becomes, however, an interesting tour de force, when they are worn with costumes in quite another key; it must be admitted that success was attained rather often. Madame Rolle, known for years as a prophet and interpreter of millinery styles, now has a workshop, and the hats which came from it into the Model Makers' Exhibition established her as an authoritative and distinctive designer.

In a subsequent article we shall speak of the models for children's clothes done by Daisy Stanford, and which not only by their grace and charm added to the sum of beauty, but introduced an atmosphere of sweetness, by means of which the very striking exhibition became finer and more appealing.

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It is made of soft, blue woolen material, fine enough to be treated to fine tucks placed close together on the collar and cuffs, but heavy enough for winter wear; a material so soft that it falls into graceful folds at the waist, where it blouses slightly, due to the cut of the sleeves.

There is an unusually wide choice in the style of coats this year, from the short box coat of wadded-up woolly material, resembling astrakhan, so favored by misses and slender women for wear with tailored cloth dresses or suits, to the full-length, large-sleeved coat of velvet or of wool materials for wear over afternoon dresses.

Black silk braid, which is being used on every sort of cloth garment for feminine wear, adds much to the beauty of the coat which was photographed. This braid offers many possibilities to the woman who makes her own clothes, for it can be put on with surprising small amount of work. All of the pattern books show transfer designs for braiding, and after the design is applied to the fabric with a hot iron, one row of machine stitching down the middle of the strip of braid holds it to the garment in exactly the lines of the pattern.

A last year's cloth coat that has begun to show the shine of wear can be covered with a pattern of braid after the fashion of the one in the photograph, and if two lengths of black grosgrain ribbon replace the fastenings, the effect will be that of a new coat of this season's smartest style.

A Miniature Garden

IN this season of somber skies and winter traceries, who does not like to dream of summer and the gardens? The Art Center in New York—which has a genius for unique exhibits—is showing an exhibition garden, designed by Beatty & Beatty, landscape architects, which is full of suggestions for home grounds. It is life-size, but of proportions more diminutive than would be enforced by the grounds of most suburban homes. It sprang into being in the main gallery, and despite the difficulty of achieving outdoor effects without a sky, succeeded very charmingly in expressing the feeling of a rustic corner withdrawn a little from the broader vistas of some flowery estate.

When the writer was lured into it one day by the songs of birds on wing among the evergreens and sitting in the lattices, she was greeted by Mr. Beatty, founder of the firm and father of the two brothers who now are its active managers. He and she sat down on a garden bench where a few vines climbed and the little birds hovered.

"What we have done," said Mr. Beatty, "is to present details here which can be developed on a larger scale in more imposing spaces. We have not worked alone, but in co-

operation with many kindred trades and crafts. The Pequot Studios, for instance, made our furniture, which I think you will agree with me has the garden feeling. You see, it is extremely solid and of wood, woody, a thing belonging to the earth and undismayed by winds or rain.

An Unusual Summer House

"Speaking of wood," Mr. Beatty's enthusiasm grew even more vivid—"I want you to walk over there with me and see the summer house, which is a very interesting piece of construction, the conception of our own firm. It is built up," he continued, "of lumber 2x2 and 2x4 spiked together alternately. The result is to break up the light in a most interesting way and create broken shadows which create fine decorative effects."

The roof of this fascinating house was flushed, as it were, with dainty colors; rose, red, green, amethyst rippled across it like reflections from great beds of blossoms over on the other side. The illusion was produced by a roofing not yet on the market, called pitted asbestos cement blend. An answering reflection of radiant tints glowed in the Holland brick-work which ran along the coping of the plaster wall and of the doorway.

This wall and its continuation over the lovely doorway was one of the most interesting features of the garden. It was done in what is called dragged trowel work and this term precisely describes the method, the result of which is a rough surface forming an entrancing playground for the light which dances and prances over it with a thousand curvettings. It was done by a World War veteran.

Romantic Features

The perfectly proportioned door with its fine wrought iron by the Florentine craftsmen, was one of the most romantic features of this lovely garden of seclusion, and the lanterns which peered through the rich evergreens spoke in the same key. For nights, when the moon was hushed, these and huge candles—which, apparently, in windy nights had poured out their very hearts of wax and shed themselves unobtrusively to illumine shadowed nooks—waited, vigilant.

The place had a reality, a kinship with the scurrying hours which write their moods across sky and earth, and when the writer rose to leave, she was saddened by the thought that very soon it would vanish like a thing spent. Just at that moment the news was brought to Mr. Beatty that an admirer of the garden would like to move it out into the yard and set it up as a permanent exhibit. So it is to stand in the yard of the Art Center for lovers of such things to enjoy and to borrow from.

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operation with many kindred trades and crafts. The Pequot Studios, for instance, made our furniture, which I think you will agree with me has the garden feeling. You see, it is extremely solid and of wood, woody, a thing belonging to the earth and undismayed by winds or rain.

An Unusual Summer House

"Speaking of wood," Mr. Beatty's enthusiasm grew even more vivid—"I want you to walk over there with me and see the summer house, which is a very interesting piece of construction, the conception of our own firm. It is built up," he continued, "of lumber 2x2 and 2x4 spiked together alternately. The result is to break up the light in a most interesting way and create broken shadows which create fine decorative effects."

The roof of this fascinating house was flushed, as it were, with dainty colors; rose, red, green, amethyst rippled across it like reflections from great beds of blossoms over on the other side. The illusion was produced by a roofing not yet on the market, called pitted asbestos cement blend. An answering reflection of radiant tints glowed in the Holland brick-work which ran along the coping of the plaster wall and of the doorway.

This wall and its continuation over the lovely doorway was one of the most interesting features of the garden. It was done in what is called dragged trowel work and this term precisely describes the method, the result of which is a rough surface forming an entrancing playground for the light which dances and prances over it with a thousand curvettings. It was done by a World War veteran.

Romantic Features

The perfectly proportioned door with its fine wrought iron by the Florentine craftsmen, was one of the most romantic features of this lovely garden of seclusion, and the lanterns which peered through the rich evergreens spoke in the same key. For nights, when the moon was hushed, these and huge candles—which, apparently, in windy nights had poured out their very hearts of wax and shed themselves unobtrusively to illumine shadowed nooks—waited, vigilant.

The place had a reality, a kinship with the scurrying hours which write their moods across sky and earth, and when the writer rose to leave, she was saddened by the thought that very soon it would vanish like a thing spent. Just at that moment the news was brought to Mr. Beatty that an admirer of the garden would like to move it out into the yard and set it up as a permanent exhibit. So it is to stand in the yard of the Art Center for lovers of such things to enjoy and to borrow from.

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Cakes and a Pudding

THESE recipes have been tested for The Christian Science Monitor, under the supervision of the Household Editor.

Sponge Cake

Four eggs, 2 cups sugar, 2 cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 2 1/2 cups milk, 1/2 cup cornstarch, 1/2 cup boiling water. Separate eggs, beat whites until stiff and yolks until light and lemon color. Combine. Sift flour twice before measuring and sift again with the cornstarch and baking powder. Add the sugar and the flour gradually to the eggs and mix well. This batter will be very stiff. Add hot water and vanilla until batter is very thin. If eggs are small it may be necessary to use almost an entire cupful of water. Pour into pan which has been greased and lined with paper and bake in a very moderate oven. Do not move the cake while it is baking.

Walnut Cup Cakes

One cupful sugar, 1/2 cupful butter, 1 cupful milk, 2 cups flour, 2 eggs, 1 cupful chopped walnut meats, 1/2 cupful raisins, 2 1/2 cups milk, 1/2 cup powder, 1 teaspoonful vanilla, 1/2 teaspoonful each nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves. Cream butter and sugar, add yolks of eggs. Then add milk and flour sifted with baking powder and spices. Add nuts and raisins, which have been dredged in two tablespoons of flour, and whites of eggs beaten stiff. Bake in gem tins in moderate oven, about 35 degrees.

Spanish Cake

One cupful sugar, 1/2 cupful butter, 1 cupful flour, 1/2 cupful milk, 1 teaspoonful baking powder, 1 tablespoonful cinnamon, 2-3 cupful chopped nut meats, 2 eggs beaten separately. Cream butter and sugar. Add egg yolks beaten with milk. Sift flour, baking powder and cinnamon; mix with nut meats and add to first mixture. Fold in whites of eggs beaten stiff. Bake in moderate oven.

Brown Betty Pudding

Two cupfuls finely chopped apples, 1/2 cupful brown sugar, 1/2 cupful chopped walnuts, 1/2 cupful bread crumbs, nutmeg, butter, cinnamon, cream. Butter a baking dish and put in layer of apples. Sprinkle with sugar, bread crumbs, nut meats and spices. Dot with butter. Repeat.

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THE HOME FORUM

Richardson at the Breakfast Table

THERE is nothing more unlikely than that I shall ever read the whole of "Clarissa Harlowe." Richardson achieved seven volumes; but this would not present an insuperable obstacle if he had not also accomplished what might be called a maximum of fictional writing with a minimum of plot, movement and incident. It is said, indeed, that there were two more volumes in the original manuscript, and I, for one, am rather sorry they were not printed. A nine-volume "Clarissa Harlowe" would have been that much more impressive, and the two extra volumes would probably have been welcomed by the public that enjoyed the seven. Miss Margaret Collier, who comes down to us as having written to the author that she was reading his book for the fourth time, would perhaps have been less further along in her fourth progression, but she would have had that much more pleasure in completing it. Living was more leisurely, and authors fewer in number, when Richardson vied with Fielding for the distinction of being the "Father of the Novel."

"It is common with me," wrote Steele in an issue of the Spectator, "to run from Book to Book to exercise my mind with many Objects, and qualify myself for my daily Labours. After an Hour spent in this loitering Way of Reading, something will remain to be Food to the Imagination." I, too, occasionally run from book to book, taking my hungry imagination, as did Sir Richard, to this convenient pantry. And so, running from book to book, I opened a volume of Austin Dobson's essays and found "Richardson at Home" inside, and was reminded of "Clarissa" in her seven volumes with two more in unprinted manuscript. Richardson's home, it seems, was still in existence when Dobson wrote (but that was a good many years ago now), and might still be visited at 50, North End Road, Fulham. It was a country residence for the printer and novelist, and a very important part of it had vanished—the arbour or grotto at the back of the house where Richardson did most of the composition of "Pamela," "Clarissa," and "Sir Charles Grandison." He had a chair with an ink-bottle in the right-hand arm for convenience of composition, and once upon a time a sketch was made of him entertaining company in the grotto.

"It is as bare of ornament," wrote Mr. Dobson, "as the cabinet of M. de Bufon, a table and chairs being the only furniture. To the left, Richardson, in his habitual velvet cap and morning gown, is reading the MS. of 'Grandison'; Miss Mulso (afterward the celebrated Mrs. Chapone), a handsome young woman, is in the middle; the others are her father and brother, her brother's future wife, Miss Prescott, Miss Highmore, and Miss Highmore's lover, Mr. Dun-

combe." Miss Highmore, by the way, made the sketch, and must have drawn from memory of her looking-glass in putting herself into it. "The ladies," continued Mr. Dobson, "in their Pamela hats, are dignified and decorously attentive, while the attitudes of the gentlemen rise easily to the occasion. Their management of their legs in particular is beyond all praise. For the rest, Mr. Mulso the elder is feeling for his handkerchief; Mr. Mulso junior has his hands in his bosom." Everybody else is behaving irreproachably.

Mr. Dobson, you see, took Richardson lightly, recognizing the justice of his fame and the interest of his books, but wide-eyed with wonder at the thought of anybody reading "Clarissa Harlowe" four substantial times. I question if nowadays any author ever receives such tribute of delighted pertinacity from any reader. Yet out of my own acquaintance with "Clarissa" (who came upon me with the peremptoriness of a classic when I was irresponsibly in process of being "educated"), I seem to detect in the very verbosity of Mr. Richardson a reason for the popularity of the book. It did not, for one thing, strike contemporary readers as being verbose: its long-windedness was a kind of realism; it surprised and delighted by its effect of verisimilitude, even as, nowadays, there are popular novels whose authors spin out realistic details to a number of pages that seem to me altogether excessive. One difference, it might be suggested, is that whereas Mr. Richardson wrote too exhaustive letters, some of these later novelists write too exhaustive categories. I wonder, indeed, whether some of the modern novels that delight a large public are not after all as unnecessarily long-winded as "Clarissa"—and yet not unnecessarily in the case of Richardson; for he could not write otherwise, and no effort to condense his work (as Mr. Dobson circumstantially shows me) has managed to preserve the atmosphere and interest of the original telling. Richardson himself tried it, but admitted that when he attempted to get rid of one page, he was likely to find that he had actually added three. He had also his town house in London, and no doubt did some of his writing in it. But there was the printing business to attend to in town, and it seems natural enough that the pleasures of composition should have been pursued chiefly in the comfortable grotto and the big chair with an ink-bottle and quill conveniently in the arm of it.

Mr. Richardson, to put it very mildly, liked to write letters. "If Pope slipped in numbers," says Dobson, "Richardson certainly slipped in 'epistolary correspondence.'" The insight into human thought and feeling, especially feminine, finds explanation in an early epistolary occupation. He was a sedate youth, whose gravity of face and manner no doubt helped in securing him employment as amanuensis for young women who would faint write letters to their sweethearts, but lacked the useful accomplishment of writing. Young Mr. Richardson, says Mr. Dobson, had often to compose as well as pen these epistles. For those who could transcribe their own thoughts, it was a period of busy letter writing. Richardson himself was up long before breakfast composing in his grotto the letters of his various characters; and when the family gathered at breakfast the novelist read what he had written. One sees him at home as a sort of eighteenth century Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.

The Silver Fox in the Cañon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I sat
At the top of the cañon,
My eyes fixed upon solid depth.
Suddenly from out a deep crevice—
A fox—
Wrapped in silk like spilled silver—
Gave a friendly bark to his mate,
Then crept shyly among the boulders
And through the mist of the cataract
Wearing lights of orange and rose-gray
Over heavy beaten silver.

Florence S. Mathias.

Righteousness

Every race knows the meaning of that word, as every race knows a right angle. We are all aware that a passionate yearning for righteousness is expressed in very primitive types of poetry, such as the Hebrew lyric, and that it is there expressed with a simplicity, intensity, and directness unsurpassed in modern verse. This conception of righteousness endures. It becomes more subtle, possibly more subjective, but contemporary poets like Francis Thompson and Mr. Macneil and Mr. Kipling mean by righteousness exactly what Dante and Milton meant. They not only assert its transcendent value, but they feel instinctively that humanity is progressing toward it. Quite apart from the utterances of distinctively Christian poets like Browning, Tennyson, and Wordsworth, there is an overwhelming testimony from the Pagan and heretic and agnostic poets whose instincts tell them that humanity is on the march and that righteousness lies somehow at the end of the journey. Virgil is as confident of it as Shelley.

Collect, if you have the curiosity, from all the literatures you know, poems built upon these three symbols: the road, the sea, the dawn. Now, road-poems, sea-poems, dawn-poems, chosen from many races and many epochs, are alike at least in this: they crystallize human experience in a symbol of endless advance, of widening space, of broadening light. The end of the quest, the harbor of the voyage, the high noon of what now seems but a child daybreak, is after all what quite prosaic persons mean when they use the old fashioned word righteousness.—Bliss Perry, in "The Praise of Folly."



A Young Swallow. From an Etching by Miss Winifred Austen

MISS WINIFRED AUSTEN'S etching is full of Japanese grace. The adventurous young bird, clutching the branch, probably, through what in aviation is called a compulsory landing, is obviously not quite experienced in perching. There is a slightly experimental look in its bright eye. Its feathery coat is still somewhat downy. Charming and faithfully Miss Austen has rendered it all. The little bird is full of vitality, firmly grasping the full branch which even by itself would have made an attractive picture. Look at the gnarled branch and the cluster of two or three poor leaves in the corner, and say if it is not a little masterpiece of etching.

Tintagel

Beyond the cliffs where seabirds cry and flit all day, there is open water of ever-changing aspect enclosing the crags and purple-shaded moors of this wild shore. At one end of the little beach that lies at the foot of the high rocks is the cave that bears the name of the old magician, Merlin; at low tide, a rock-roofed spot with floor of yellow sand; at high tide, an echoing mass of roaring waves.

The ruins of the old castle on the promontory, the few walls, the old arched gate, all keep the secret of their past. Nearly eight hundred years ago Geoffrey of Monmouth wrote of it, or of a like castle standing on the site: "It is situated on the sea, and on every side surrounded by it; and there is but one entrance into it, and that through a straight rock, which three men shall be able to defend against the whole power of the kingdom."

In the little village on the moor and a short distance back from the sea, is the old Norman church where the folk still say that the bells of their own accord rang joyfully when Arthur was born, and tolled when he passed from his kingdom to the far Isle of Avalon. The cheerful walk the streets upon their business, the little cottages have each a bit of brilliant-hued garden in a corner sheltered from the sea-wind. Along the high banks bordering the road grow tall sprays of foxglove. But not inland can one feel the true spirit of Tintagel.

In summer, it is scarcely dark for more than an hour or two on the Cornish coast, and at four o'clock the old woman who lives at the foot of the cliff is astride and ready to hand over the key to the castle gate. Climb up the steep and winding path, up the cliff and through the gate on a misty morning. See that mighty castle rise again upon the hill, and dwell there in fancy with Arthur and his knights until the sun comes brightly out to make the world modern again. The Arthurian legend will have become new. You will then have seen Tintagel.

Die Freude währet ewiglich

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

FREUDE geht auf in mir wie ein Sommermorgen. Die Freude ist eine göttliche Eigenschaft, ein Geschenk Gottes an die Menschen. Sie ist immer gegenwärtig. Wie die Ehrlichkeit dauert auch sie ununterbrochen fort; und die ununterbrochene Fortdauer der Ehrlichkeit wird niemals bestritten. Es wird auch bereitwillig zugegeben, dass Unehrlichkeit als Versuchung an einen herantritt, als böse Einflüsterung, die man nach eigener Entscheidung annimmt oder zurückweist. Gibt man aber ebenso bereitwillig zu, dass die Freude ununterbrochen fortdauert, und dass man freudig oder traurig ist, je nachdem man sich für die Freude oder die Traurigkeit entscheidet?

Der irdische menschliche Sinn, der die Voraussetzungen der Freude in der Materialität erblickt, wird traurig oder verärgert, wenn ihm irdische Güter verloren gehen, oder wenn sein Trübsal nach erfolglos bleibt. Wenn man annehmen lernt, dass die Quelle der Freude weder eine irdische Beziehung, noch ein weltliches Ansehen noch ein vergänglichtes Bestitztum ist, dass fleischlichen Begierden frönen schliesslich nur Unzufriedenheit erzeugt, dass das Trachten nach materiellem Reichtum oder persönlicher Macht, auch wenn es erfolgreich erscheint, nur in falscher Freude endet—wenn die Sterblichen dies einsehen lernen, dann werden sie geistiges Verständnis an die Stelle menschlichen Trachtens treten lassen, und die göttliche Ordnung des Seins wird sich ihnen entfalten. Der Quell der wahren Freude ist die Erkenntnis, dass Gott vollkommen gut ist, dass Er den Menschen zu Seinem Bilde geschaffen hat, und dass Er jedes menschliche Bedürfnis stillt. Das bereitwillige Annehmen dieser Wahrheit bringt uns in das richtige Verhältnis zu dem göttlichen Gemüt, wodurch wir uns der göttlichen Eigenschaft der Freude bewusst werden und sie zum Ausdruck bringen. Wenn man menschliche Erfahrungen durchmacht, die einen versuchen betäubt zu sein, empfängt man den Segen der göttlichen Verheissungen: "Ich will euch trösten, wie einen seine Mutter tröstet;" und "Gott wird abwischen alle Tränen von ihren Augen."

Geistige Freude wird als praktischer und fortschrittlicher erfunden, und Trübsal vergeht. Jemand, der einst von einem Gefühl des Kammers fast überwältigt wurde, suchte bei einem Vertreter der Christlichen Wissenschaften Trost. Im Laufe der Besprechung fragte der Vertreter, ob wir einem Gefühl des Zorns gestatten würden; uns zu beherrschen. Nein, war die Antwort des Hilfesuchenden. Hierauf wurde ihm gezeigt, dass wir der Versuchung begehrten zu sein, ebenso entgegenzutreten und sie überwinden müssen, wie der Versuchung zornig zu sein. Es wurde ihm auch klar, dass die Liebe Gottes sein Kind stets mit dem nötigen Schutz und Trost versorgt. Warum können dann die Sterblichen diese Liebe nicht dauernd erfahren? war die ganz natürliche Frage. Es ablehnen, der Versuchung nachzugeben, die uns beim Suchen nach Liebe und Trost zu sehr auf die Persönlichkeit sehen lassen möchte, hilft uns, wachsam und bereit zu bleiben, Gottes Güte zu empfangen.

Der Sterbliche, der seinen sogenannten menschlichen Willen aufgibt und sich ganz der göttlichen Führung anvertraut, lernt bald einsehen, dass des Menschen Leben ein beständiges Entfalten der Güte Gottes ist. Der Versuchung erliegen, betrübt zu sein, heisst, das menschliche Bewusstsein diesem immergegenwärtigen freudigen Entfalten verschliessen. Die Versuchung betrübt zu sein, muss dadurch überwunden werden, dass man Freude empfängt und zum Ausdruck bringt. Es erfordert Mut, die Versuchung traurig zu sein zu überwinden. Manchmal ist der Mut diejenige göttliche Eigenschaft, die am nötigsten gebraucht wird, der Mut, sich von der Betrachtung der Materialität abzuwenden und für die Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen dankbar zu sein. Ein solcher Mut befähigt uns, dankbar zu sein; und Dankbarkeit lässt die Freude herein, die den Kummer vertreibt, weil der Kummer ebensowenig in der Freude verwellen kann, die die Finsternis im Licht bleiben lässt; sie ist wirklich, tätig, aufbauend.

Auf Seite 304 von "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" erwähnt Mrs. Eddy die Welt zur Annahme der wunderbaren Botschaft: "Freude kann nicht in Leid verwandelt werden, denn Leid ist nicht der Herr der Freude." Wie gründlich Jesus dies doch bewies! Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt uns, wie Jesus die Versuchung betrübt zu sein, überwunden, warum er für die Freude empfänglich war und zu seinen Jüngern sagen konnte: "Euer Herz soll sich freuen, und eure Freude soll niemand von euch nehmen". In diesen Worten kommt die herrliche Wahrheit zum Ausdruck, dass die Freude währet ewiglich.

Der Prophet Jesaja weissagte den kommenden Geschlechtern vieles vom Entfalten des göttlichen Planes. Eine solche Weissagung erfüllte sich in der Geburt Christi Jesu und in dessen wunderbaren Worten und Werken. In diesem Jahrhundert geht eine andere Verheissung durch die Worte und Werke Mrs. Eddys in Erfüllung. Das sogenannte menschliche Gemüt hat seit langem an dem Glauben festgehalten, dass das Heilen des Kammers mehr oder weniger Zeit erfordert; aber die auf die Bibel gegründeten Schriften Mrs. Eddys zeigen, dass die Freude von ewiger Dauer und stets gegenwärtig ist. Sie spricht davon auf Seite 171 von "The First Church of Christ, Scientist,

and Miscellany", wo sie sagt: "Heute ist die Verheissung des Jesaja erfüllt: 'Die Erlösung des Herrn werden wiederkommen und gen Zion kommen mit Jauchzen; ewige Freude wird über ihrem Haupte sein; Freude und Wonne werden sie ergreifen, und Schmerz und Seufzen wird entfliehen'."

Chess
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Bring out the board. We try a game tonight!
Though long the days of chivalry are fled,
We wage once more the tourney's thrilling fight.
Across these checkered squares of black and red.

Four square the castles stand, their knights beside;
Queen, bishops, king; eight slender pawns a-row.
Your move! The Salvo gambit? I have tried
That often; and its countermove I know!
Knight against knight: the pawns are in the field.
Your king is threatened—check! Ay, guard him well.
Swift goes the fray. Which side shall yield?

Or win, no looker-on might surely say,
Here where the chessboard bridges knee and knee.
The game brings back far days of chivalry.
—Frances Crosby Hamlet.

The Source of True Art
I do not think we shall have great art again until we realise its Divine source, and I am sure no great artist will have liberty of utterance until we common people are little artists ourselves. To what purpose would they sing to us the Lord's song when we are content with rubbing words and dishonest music? To what purpose build us cathedrals and paint pictures while we rejoice in ugliness? —A. Maude Royden.

An Ancient Awe
The wonder of an ancient awe
Takes hold upon him when he sees
In the cold autumn dusk arise
Orion and the Pleiades;
Or when along the southern rim
Of the mysterious summer night
He marks, above the sleeping world,
Antares with his scarlet light.
—Bliss Carman.

Nature's Poet
The poet of nature is one who, from the elements of beauty, of power, and of passion in his own breast, sympathizes with whatever is beautiful, and grand, and impassioned in nature, in its simple majesty, in its immediate appeal to the senses, to the thoughts and hearts of all men; so that the poet of nature... may be said to hold communion with the very soul of nature; to be identified with, and to foreknow, and to record, the feelings of all men, at all times and places, as they are liable to the same impressions; and to exert the same power over the minds of his readers that nature does.—Hazlitt.

Joy Is Perpetual

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JOY rises in me like a summer's morn'. Joy is a divine attribute, a gift of God to men. It is always present. It continues in the same way that honesty continues; and the continuity of honesty is readily admitted. It is also readily understood that dishonesty comes as a temptation, an evil suggestion, which one accepts or rejects on his own decision. But it is as readily admitted that joy itself is perpetual, and that one is joyous or sorrowful according as he decides for joy or for sorrow?

The mistaken human sense, which believes joy to be the outcome of materiality, turns to sorrow or bitterness when material possessions are lost, or striven for and not acquired. When it is learned that the source of joy is not in material relationship, worship, or possession; that the indulgence of fleshly desires produces only discord finally; and that the seeking for material wealth or personal power, even if apparently won, results only in counterfeit joy—when this is learned, then mortals yield human desire to spiritual understanding, thereby gaining the unfolding of the divine order of being. The source of real joy is the understanding that God is wholly Himself; and that He meets man's every need. Willingly to yield to this truth brings us into the right relationship with divine Mind, whereby we become conscious of and express the divine attribute, joy. When one passes through human experiences which tempt one to be sorrowful, he may receive the blessings of God's promises: "As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you"; and, "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes."

Spiritual joy is being found more practical and progressive, and sorrow is passing away. Comfort was once sought of a Christian Science practitioner by one to whom a sense of sorrow seemed almost overwhelming. In the course of conversation the helper asked if we should allow a sense of anger to control us. The reply of the distressed one was that we should not. Then it was shown that the temptation to be sorrowful should be met and mastered in the same way as the temptation to be angry. It became clear also that the love of God for His child is such that the care and comfort needed are constantly being supplied. Then why, the question naturally followed, is this

love not experienced constantly by mortals? To refuse to yield to the temptation which would cause us to look too closely to personality for love and comfort helps to keep us alert to receive God's goodness.

When a mortal yields up his so-called human will to divine guidance, he soon learns that man's life is a constant unfolding of God's goodness. To indulge the temptation to be sorrowful is to close human consciousness to this present joyous unfolding. The temptation to be sorrowful must be mastered through receiving and expressing joy. Courage is also needed to master the temptation to be sorrowful. Sometimes courage is the divine quality most needed—courage to turn from the contemplation of materiality and be grateful for the truth about God and man. Such courage enables one to be grateful; and gratitude ushers in the joy that banishes sorrow, because sorrow cannot dwell in joy any more than darkness can stay in the light. Joy is a powerful virtue. It is real, active, and constructive.

A wonderful message, which mankind is invited to accept, is given by Mrs. Eddy on page 304 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says, "Joy cannot be turned into sorrow, for sorrow is not the master of joy." How thoroughly Jesus proved this! Christian Science makes clear the way in which Jesus overcame the temptation to be sorrowful, why he was receptive to joy, and why he could say to his disciples, "Your heart shall rejoice, and your joy no man taketh from you." Herein is expressed the glorious truth that joy is perpetual.

Isaiah prophesied much of the unfolding of God's plan to future generations. One such prophecy was fulfilled in the birth of Christ Jesus and in his marvelous words and works. During this century another prophecy is being fulfilled through the words and works of Mrs. Eddy. This so-called human mind has long held to the belief that more or less time is required to heal sorrow; but Mrs. Eddy's writings, founded on the Bible, show that joy is perpetual and always present. She speaks of this on page 171 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," where she says: "To-day is fulfilled the prophecy of Isaiah: 'And the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.'"

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1923

EDITORIALS

THAT always interesting commentator on public men and interesting events, Whiting of the Boston Herald,

"Attaboy" and Other Opinions

has made a useful study of the reaction of members of Congress to the President's address, as manifested by the extent and the occasions of their applause. From his vantage in the press gallery he watched to see how the chief points in the presidential address were received, and he informs us that when the President declared the League of Nations a closed issue, there was "applause from many Republicans, no Democrats." The expression of opposition to cancellation of the war debts brought general applause, but only one Democrat joined with the Republicans in applauding the Mellon tax reduction plan. Possibly that was Minority Leader Garrett, who announced, amid a somewhat ominous silence of the rest of his party, that the Democrats would give earnest support to any effort for tax reduction, with whatever party it might originate. The elimination of tax-exempt securities aroused only Republican enthusiasm, and apparently, according to the veracious observer, only very faint applause, generally distributed throughout the chamber, greeted the President's frank expression of opposition to the soldiers' bonus. Congressmen are politicians, of course, and so when the President says an undisputed thing, in a solemn way, like approving the Monroe Doctrine, or pleading for better hospital care for disabled veterans, the applause was vigorous and general. And yet, curiously enough, Mr. Whiting tells us that "there was not a single flutter of a handclap when he spoke in favor of a constitutional amendment prohibiting child labor." We further learn from this observer that the pronouncement for the strict enforcement of the prohibition amendment evoked little applause.

This study of the response of Congress to the President's declaration of fundamentals has its value. It must, of course, be considered with due recognition of the fact that the audience addressed was made up of politicians, divided into two partisan camps, and each one punctiliously refraining from showing approval of anything which he thought might injure his own chances of re-election or advance the forces of the other party. In dispatches from New York we find a less detailed statement of what might be a really interesting referendum, had there been as much pains taken to collate the sentiment expressed as Mr. Whiting has taken. For it appears that by the use of the radio, President Coolidge's message was broadcast so that perhaps 1,000,000 American citizens, standing on street corners or sitting in halls, listened to it. A vivacious reporter for The Associated Press informs us that cries of "Attaboy" greeted the telling points, as they were blared forth from loud-speaking radio devices at various points in New York. Unhappily, the importance of the occasion and the value of such expressions of approval were not soon enough appreciated by this great news-gathering agency to give to the world a proper description of the way in which the message was received in different sections. It would be interesting, for example, to know whether the suggestion that a check be placed upon the issuance of tax-free securities roused Wall Street to cries of "Attaboy"; and just how the demand for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment was received in the neighborhood of Longacre Square. Doubtless, in time, some system will be devised by the alert collectors and disseminators of news, by which the public reception of a presidential message in all sections of the United States will be set forth in enterprising newspapers with about the same amount of detail that is today shown in collecting the opinions of prominent men, and of serious journals.

Indeed, this is a line of development in the transmission of intelligence and in the correlation of public sentiment which we may well expect to see systematized and extended in the near future. For careful study of official utterances, the printed page must always hold first place, but for the swift presentation to the Nation as a whole of important utterances, such as that of the President on this occasion, the radio offers an opportunity which could hardly have been dreamed of in an earlier stage of the world's history.

IT MUST be that a feeling of relief will follow the announcement of the final decision reached by Philadelphia, in behalf of their city, to abandon the proposed plans for holding an international exposition in connection with the observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Philadelphia set the pace in the year 1876, when the Centennial Exposition attracted people from all parts of the world to that city to view what, up to that time, was perhaps the most stupendous display of the arts and crafts ever attempted. Since then, because of the tremendous advances made in the development of machinery, in lighting, and in many of the processes of production and manufacture, the mark of excellence set in 1876 has been many times passed. Many cities of the middle west, far west, and south, have vied with each other in attracting the attention of the world to magnificent displays of slightly varying characteristics.

In the year 1915, immediately following the outbreak of hostilities in central Europe, the last of these American expositions was held in San Francisco, with one launched simultaneously in San Diego, Cal. The latter was continued over into the following year with only moderate success. The original Panama-Pacific Exposition, despite untoward world conditions, was a pronounced success from whatever standpoint considered.

The war, to the people of the United States, and particularly to those in the western and far western sections, seemed remote. There was little thought, in 1915, that Americans would be called upon to pay the price exacted before saner and better conditions should prevail. So the millions who could make the journey through the magic city which had sprung up at the entrance to the Golden Gate, and made merry while they unthinkingly awaited the time of trial which was before them.

They would do the same thing again today, or next year, perhaps, and be joined by all the nations of the world, were it not that the lesson they have learned has left them in no mood for such diversions. Say what you will, the people who regard civilization's problems seriously have become sobered by recent experiences. They see still unfinished the task which they set for themselves to do when they took up, unwillingly but courageously, the burden of war. The time for rejoicing has not yet come, except that all may feel gratification in the knowledge that out of the chaos of hatred and suffering there will come, finally, the fulfillment of the promise made to the righteous that their unselfish service in behalf of the right shall not go unrewarded.

IF EVER a country justified its independence, that country is Finland. Its achievements during the six years since the Russian authority was overthrown and the Republic established are both an object lesson to other small nations and a basis for confidence from the big powers. It is inconceivable that the world's conscience should ever again permit a country like Finland to be ravaged by an imperialistic neighbor. Should that happen, there would be cause indeed for despairing of justice and democracy.

This freedom for Finland was one of the bright sides of the Russian revolution. Its permanence ought to be guaranteed. Unfortunately, the League of Nations does not include Russia, and so Finland's appeals to it in the matter of its sister country, Eastern Karelia, has had no effect. Had the United States, as well as Russia, been a member, the outcome might have been different, and the prospects for the future brighter. Now, Finland is seeking alliances among its small neighbors, and a proposition to spend 433,000,000 Finnish marks for a coast guard navy has just been filed by the Committee on National Defense. Other plans for a stronger army and an aerial force are under way.

By nature, the Finns are a frugal race. Until disorganized by the Russian autocracy, their national finances were on a solid basis. The expenses of the war for liberation from Russia and the subsequent internal struggle between the "Reds" and the "Whites," led to an inflation of the currency, which still persists. But since peace was restored there has been no further inflation. The exchange value of the Finnish mark is relatively stable. For 1921 there was a surplus in the governmental balance of 180,000,000 marks, and for 1922—the books have just been closed—the excess of income over expenses was 375,000,000 marks. A country that spends less than it earns is on a safe road.

This Finnish financial recovery may not be unconnected with the fact that, in all Europe, Finland is also the only country to maintain complete prohibition. Its export trade, like that of Norway, has been attacked by the wine-producing countries of southern Europe; its coast line has been infested with smugglers, as has that of the United States, and the most extravagant reports have been circulated concerning the failure of prohibition in Finland. But, after careful inquiries, the Government has decided to maintain the law.

With the Scandinavian countries Finland maintains a lively exchange of both commercial and cultural relations. So far the Swedes have hesitated to form any definite alliance for mutual defense, but the recent proposal of the Swedish Foreign Minister, Herr Hederstierna, is still being discussed. With Poland the Finnish Government has signed, this fall, a special commercial treaty for the exchange of goods on a basis of reciprocity, and negotiations are in course with Russia. If peace is maintained, the future is bright.

THE English periodical "Truth," in an article under the caption, "Medicalism and Smallpox," called attention recently to the unjustifiable, autocratic methods which are being used in Great Britain in connection with the so-called epidemic which has been arousing considerable comment of late. It referred specially to a case in which a father was fined

£5 by the Gloucester magistrates for obstructing the execution of an order to remove his daughter to the isolation hospital. It appears that the girl's medical attendant diagnosed the case as chicken pox, whereas one of the doctors imported to deal with the epidemic took it upon himself to visit the case, to revise his colleague's diagnosis, and to report his alleged findings to some complacent justice of the peace. In consequence, the chief sanitary inspector, accompanied by a policeman, was sent to arrest the patient.

This incident assumes particular significance in relation to an article which appeared about the same time in the Journal of State Medicine, a monthly periodical published in London as the official organ of the Royal Institute of Public Health. This article, which was written by C. Killick Millard, M. D., medical officer of the city of Leicester, was entitled "Smallpox, Jenner, and Vaccination," and in it a number of statements were made, which, to say the least, take much of the thunder out of the claims of the allopathic school with relation to this particular disorder.

Dr. Millard is ostensibly writing in favor of vaccination, yet he acknowledges that the benefits said to result from this practice have been considerably exaggerated. This of itself might be passed over without comment, but when one reads further and finds that he actually

declares, "The risk which unvaccinated persons today incur through being unvaccinated . . . is frequently exploited—as I think, in a way which is hardly justifiable—in order to frighten people into getting vaccinated," it seems full time that the people as a whole have their eyes opened to the situation as it really is.

This is not for a moment saying that many regular physicians are not doing their utmost to alleviate human suffering. It is intimating that there is a noticeable tendency in some quarters to utilize fear as a tool in the attempted accomplishment of their purposes. Certainly, in the intimate matter of an individual's health and general well-being, it would seem reasonable that the one whose opinion should be permitted to govern would be the one most directly concerned.

WHILE the casual student of economic conditions may readily become convinced that individual benefits would

follow the adoption of the so-called Mellon plan for federal tax reductions in the United States, he perhaps sees less clearly the larger benefits which would be assured to productive industry by a lessening of the burden it is now compelled to bear, both directly and indirectly. Productive industry is directly penalized under the present system of taxation by being compelled to pay into the national Treasury a toll upon its earnings above a specified amount, in addition to its contributions, large or small, to the wages of workers, who in turn contribute to the common fund. It would be interesting, if it were possible, to ascertain, by some process, the number of times a dollar invested in the production of raw material, then in manufacturing and finishing processes, then in distribution and marketing, and, finally, in placing the product in the hands of the ultimate consumer, is taxed by federal authority under the provisions of the income tax law. Perhaps the analysis would explain why so many commodities must be sold at abnormally high prices when they finally reach ultimate buyers.

Take, for example, a suit of men's clothing. It is comparatively easy to trace it, at least theoretically, from the sheep-ranch in New Mexico or Nevada, to the retailing dealers or the merchant tailor. The owner of the flock, after paying state and county taxes upon the value of his tangible property, pays also a direct tax upon his income. His herders and shearers, presumptively, are taxed upon the income they derive from the industry. The factors and carriers who participate in the marketing and transportation of the clip are taxed in turn. The manufacturers of cloth, with their armies of operatives, are penalized upon the basis of their profits and earnings, passing the burden on to the jobber and to the tailoring establishments, large and small, throughout the country. Everyone who touches the wool from the time it leaves the sheep's back until it is placed, in the form of a completed garment, upon the back of the wearer, contributes, directly or indirectly, to the billions which flow into the Treasury.

But industry is hampered and penalized more seriously, perhaps, by a less indirect process which the imposition of high income taxes has encouraged. This is by the diversion of capital from strictly productive enterprises into investment channels protected by exemptions which the law provides. Frequent reference has been made to the tendency of investors to seek and to promote the issuance of tax-free state and municipal securities. It is apparent, as is well known, that billions of dollars which normally would have been invested in productive industries have found their way into channels which have been provided by careless voters, who have been induced to pledge the public credit and thus impose a debt upon future generations.

This is false economy, as will sometime be discovered. This extravagance has been encouraged by those who selfishly, perhaps, seek to evade their responsibility in bearing the common burden. It may be impossible to turn back into constructive channels the millions which are protected from taxation by laws proved to be unwise, but it is not too late to check that flow and to divert capital into industrial enterprises. Industry needs the encouragement of cheaper money. The wage-earner needs the relief from burdensome taxation which economic conditions make possible. Secretary Mellon, outlining the Administration policy, has pointed the way to quick and effective correctional measures. The adoption of that plan would seem to be dictated by wisdom and prudence.

Editorial Notes

IT IS fairly common knowledge that inflation is the root trouble of the bituminous coal industry in the United States, and that an army averaging 200,000 men is employed in the mines to no purpose. Some of these men are transients, it is true, while others are kept by the promises of mine foremen, who always seek to have full crews on hand. In either case, however, they dilute the available supply of work. Yet, the recent report of the United States Coal ("Fact-Finding") Commission, although it proposes to set up machinery that may do much to educate the public, provides no remedy for the fundamental fault—too many coal mines. It would seem to be about time to stop theorizing and get down to actual conditions, if a remedy is really sought.

AN ASSOCIATED PRESS news item regarding "a lone bandit," who held up an entire office force in Long Island City and was later captured by the police, contained these words: "Newspaper clippings, describing recent daring New York holdups, were found in the prisoner's clothes." There is a moral in this statement which those who advocate the printing of crime news on the ground that it constitutes a record of events may well take to heart and ponder.

America and Its Immigrants

By MARC T. GREENE

AS THE time approaches when America's immigration policy, after June 30, 1924, must be determined, the number of schemes proposed and theories advanced looking toward a solution of the baffling problems seems to find additions almost daily. But no scheme or theory is worth a moment's consideration unless it is founded on a knowledge of the subject such as can have been acquired only by a great deal of investigation or through years of actual experience in immigration work. And the "selective" plan is the most promising, and certainly not the least feasible, of all those discussed by properly qualified persons. It offers, too, something like a compromise between the desires of advocates of open immigration and the equally determined supporters of a policy of complete restriction.

Before considering the potentialities of the "selective" idea it is worth while, for the layman's benefit, to point out exactly what the idea contemplates. It is, in brief, an arrangement by which greater supervision shall be exercised over the stream of alien departures for these shores, ere that stream commences its flow. Careful judgment, by properly equipped officials, shall be directed upon each individual applicant for a passport visa before that applicant is permitted to book passage for America. The inhibitions which already exist as to emigrants from all countries shall be applied more rigidly than has been done up to this time, to the end that a "select" class of newcomers may constitute America's immigration. Finally officials more properly qualified for such work than has been the case before shall undertake it.

This, then, is the plan favored of many whose opinion is authoritative, because based on a thorough knowledge of conditions, or upon long experience in immigration work. Having admitted its possibilities as to effectiveness, the question arises whether it will work. And that is the real rub; for, though it may not be generally known, the plan, exactly as outlined, has already been tried. And it most emphatically did not work. On the contrary it failed, not because it was of itself impracticable, or without merit in the premises, but because, for reasons not readily discernible, it was not permitted to succeed.

Let us see specifically just what happened. In 1919 legislation was enacted "to control the entry of aliens into the United States," and an appropriation of \$175,000, or thereabouts, was made to finance the operation of the measure. Then a number of carefully selected young men of well-established qualifications for such work were called to Washington, given a short course of intensive training, and distributed among the consulates of Europe. They were to do "alien visa work," but it was explained to them that the main idea was to "hand pick immigration." Precisely these words were used.

Obviously the question arises, Upon what basis was this "hand picking" to be done? What were the grounds upon which some immigrants were to be accepted and others rejected? The reply is that there are so many inhibitions in the immigration laws that, were they to be applied rigidly, almost any unfit or undesirable person could be refused. Fallibility of human judgment would, of course, permit many undesirables to get through; but their number would be not 10 per cent of those who reach these shores under present conditions.

As to the inhibitions which could be used to make selective immigration effective, the so-called "contract labor law" is important. This is susceptible of a great deal of elasticity in its interpretation, and it may be applied much as the judgment of the official may dictate. Other bars to the alien are "inferior mentality," "obvious incapability of self-support," "moral undesirability," and so on. The latitude permitted the examiner in all these cannot fail to be obvious to anyone.

There is, then, no reason in the world why selective immigration should not be successful quite as things are now. That is to say, no new inhibitions are necessary. Those already on the statute books will go far toward barring undesirables. Their strict application will raise the standard of immigration very materially. Such application four years ago would have raised it ere now. Such was the intention and expectation, or forty or fifty men would not have been sent abroad to do passport visa work. Why did the plan, propounded by men who saw the need of some sort of restriction quite as we all see it now, fail of its anticipated effect?

That is a question unanswerable by any of the men who went abroad to do "alien visa work." Considering the influences active against any sort of immigration restriction, one may speculate in many directions, and so may the general public. But what actually developed was that, after scores and hundreds of applicants for visas had been "turned down," on what appealed to the officials as the proper grounds, the attitude of the Government on the "hand picking" appeared to undergo a radical change. Visa officials were advised to be more lenient, and presently it was found that the authority was considered to be lacking to refuse any applicant at all, except those physically unfit, if he "insisted" upon obtaining his visa. Thus, to all intents and purposes, the power to do any "hand picking" was taken out of the hands of the men who had been sent abroad to do it, and all the selecting was delegated again to the officials in the United States, where it had been before, and where it is now. No explanation was ever made, and the only thing to account in any degree for what seemed an abrupt change of front on the part of the Government was the rumor that questions had been raised as to the right to say to aliens that they could not board a foreign ship in a foreign port to take passage to America.

Taking Prohibition Out of Politics

MOST significant, perhaps, of all developments in connection with prohibition, is the citizenship spirit that is arising among the American people to demand, in the interests of public welfare, that the Volstead Act be enforced. One indication of this sentiment is expressed in the suggestion that prohibition enforcement be made a nonpolitical undertaking. In this connection Current History declares: "No one, not even the most ardent supporter of the merit system, claims that to put enforcement officers under civil service rules will make them all incorruptible saints, nor does anyone believe that the nonpolitical enforcement of the Volstead Act will at once turn every citizen of the country into a law-abiding prohibitionist. If, by divorcing it from politics, the Volstead Act can be made genuinely effective, in a few generations bootlegging and drinking will be as much under the social ban as theft and murder. Whisky will undoubtedly continue to be sold in the haunts of criminals, and bootleggers will ply a precarious trade in evil places; but no man in decent society will vaunt his defiance of the law, nor will the gilded youth boast of the contents of their hip flasks. It will have ceased to be respectable."